THE COLUMBIAN,
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance —$2 24 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.
No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.
All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.
POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 22. 1878.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XII, NO. 12
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 38

Rates of Advertising.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	8.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	12.00	15.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	13.00	20.00
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One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

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Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.
Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.
Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.
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Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
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Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. McHenry, Joseph Sands.
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Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
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President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
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Mrs Sational Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Hobbson, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

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Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

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Sunday School—9 a. m.
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Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

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Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

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DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.
jan. 11, 1878

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Office, North Market street,
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SAMUEL KNORR.
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BLOOMSBURG, PA.
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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—Adjoining C. R. & W. J. Buckalew, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. R. LITTLE. ROBT. E. LITTLE.
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WILLIAM BRYSON,
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Centralia, Pa.
Feb 18, '76.

C. W. MILLER,
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Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. H. ABBOTT. W. H. RHAWN.
ABBOTT & RHAWN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
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dec 21, '77-1y

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May 26—1y.

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March 26,'77—y

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Next term begins
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Wrought-Iron Air-Tight Heaters
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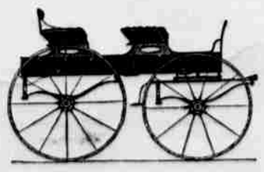

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Manufacturers of
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First-class work always on hand.
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Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.
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Cures the worst cases of Canker.
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March

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TO CONSUMERS
—OF—
LORILLARD TOBACCO

The celebrity of our TIN TAG TOBACCO has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all Chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. SEE ACT OF CONGRESS AUG. 14, 1876.
The genuine LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO can be distinguished by a TIN TAG on each lump with the word LORILLARD stamped thereon.
Over 7,000 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.
Taxes paid Gov'm't in 1877 about $2,500,000, and during the past 12 years, over $20,000,000.
These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers rates.
The Tin Tag Smoking Tobacco "is second to none" in aroma, mildness, purity & quality.
march 8, 1878-3m R&co

The Great New Medicine!

A Health-Giving Power!
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
INVIGORATES THE LIVER,
PROMOTES DIGESTION, and
STRENGTHENS THE NERVES,
Thus effectually curing disease of whatever name or nature. It is worthy of a trial. RELIEF guaranteed.

VIGORENE
Is AGREEABLE to the taste, GRATEFUL to the stomach, and acts efficiently as a CATHARTIC, ALTERATIVE and DIURETIC. Its action is not attended with any unpleasant feeling, neither is languor nor debility experienced, but on the contrary, refreshment and invigoration.
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Its effect upon the kidneys is no less happy, a turbid, irritating urine is quickly cleared up by it.
Inflammatory and Chronic RHEUMATISM will soon disappear by a persistent use of VIGORENE.
For the cure of Skin Diseases and Eruptions of all kinds, VIGORENE is most certain.
VIGORENE is composed of the active properties of HERBS, ROOTS, GUMS and BARKS, that Nature alone furnishes, great care being taken by us that they are gathered at the right season of the year, and that they possess their native virtues.
That VIGORENE has the power to PURIFY THE BLOOD, INVIGORATE the LIVER, and STIMULATE the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, is indisputably proven by those who have given it a trial and have been permanently cured.
We do not ask you to try a dozen bottles to experience relief, for we GUARANTEE you will feel better from the first few doses.
VIGORENE is astonishing the world with its cures, and is throwing all other TONICS, ALTERATIVES and INVIGORANTS, into the shade. Put up in large bottles, double strength. Requires small doses, and is pleasant to take.
Price, $1.00 per Bottle.
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For Sale at N. J. Hendershott's DRUG STORE.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Jan. 18, '78.-1y.

Select Story.

ACTRESS AND ENGINEER.

A TALE OF THE RAILROAD WAR.

I was running daily "passenger" and "Sunday express" on Erie, when I first met her at Broadway Varieties Theatre. The way of it was that a star of small magnitude at the place liked to ride on my engine.

He said it was to have a taste of the life of common people, and to have a taste of excitement of plunging into the blackness of unknown space, while the engine crushed the glowing coal as food, and its cream was like a devil defying time and space. I took a more practical view of it, and as he always rode in a workman's jacket for comfort he said, I thought it was to go easy, in case he forgot to buy his ticket, as he sometimes did. He was done with Philadelphia and Pittsburg, now he said, and gave me a friendly ticket to his theatre, and let me behind the scenes to talk to the girls. Nell Brooks was just splendid. I give her real name, not her stage one. She was small, and while only engaged in character parts she could and did dance as well as the best of them. She was not a kicker, which is only a practice from early childhood, to strain certain muscles out of all common need, but she was just the neatest, sweetest, liveliest little winsome fairy, that ever flirted transparent muslins before looking eyes, or made beardless youths crazy over glimpses of pink legs. Then, her great hazel eyes talked all of the time, and said: "Am I sweet? isn't this motion delicious, don't you love me?" And the ripe red lips said, without words: "What would you give to kiss me?" and every toss of the brown curls, that never saw a curl paper or a hot iron, said: "Ah, don't you wish you could?" and all the while, the swaying form, like that of a song bird on a bough, seemed to say: "Do just run after me and love me."

She could sing too, could Nelly, and act, in that sort of pretty, baby way that is beyond criticism, and was so smart that if she ever forgot her part, she could put something in just to fit, and made even the actors laugh and do better than the author did it.

That first night, how pretty she was! A little star of gilt and French glass shone at the part of her brown hair, on her forehead, and she moved so quick as to gather light in it, until you thought she wore diamonds. Her superb neck and arms would bear more cuts of the scissors on her dress than most girls, and she was so young and maidenly that if it had been cut to the waist you would only have seen a child.

Her dress that night was white, thin as a North river fog, worn over blue silk that had silver spots on it, and slashes in the thin white where the blue broke out and all under the blue was mist again, that reminded me of how the spray and foam used to sweep and swirl over the pink coral when I was on the Missouri, way down the coast at Panama. How she danced, how she sang, and how bewitched I was with it all!

I loved her as a selfish, experienced man of thirty can, who has been used to the beauties of South America and Mexico. She loved me as a maiden always loves her first idol.

Then July came, and I don't deny that I was in for the strike, and a member of the A. B. C., or Grand International Society, or American Commune, or whatever name the public like. My game was a big one, and I was opposed to any strike that was of less size than all the best workingmen in the United States. I was not a fool, and I did not go in for six dollars for putting bricks a top of each other for eight hours; but I was for the old eighty dollars a mouth for conductors, and not fifty, and for a dollar and a half for firemen and brakemens, and not a dollar, and I was everlasting down on the ten per cent reductions, because just one more of them would leave us just nothing, and our board and washing to get of blackthickets and rainy days. In fact, I made the poor pay my excuse for not marrying Nelly.

At last it came, hot and heavy, and all "freights" warned off, but "passengers" let run for a bit. The game was to strike the company very hard in the busy season, but to discommode the general public as little as possible. They only wanted temporary cash advances, and then let the companies take slow and sure revenge, singly, on the leaders and men, for years to come. I was for a French revolution all over North America. Their game would be ten cents in the dollar up, until such times as the companies could discharge enough old hands to break the combination; and then, percent them down to fifty cents a day, or even to twenty-four cents, or a shilling, as I have heard of over the sea. I had no fear, for I knew all the signs and signals of the A. B C. and all passenger trains were to be passed through, even if the company officers were aboard them. I was safe from the company, for they didn't dare risk an order of "all trains off" from our headquarters, by discharging a man who could make a speech to strikers in five different languages. Every odd night, now, we went specia', and made no stop at our little water station. Then a change, and one train not to stop at all. So it was I could only see her Sundays, or a glimpse of a wet umbrella, as we flew past in the dark, or back in the day train. It was a roughish night, wind blowing smoke right straight down, and all ways, rails shining in the wet and slanting gusts of rain that made the track smoke with the drops pelting the ground so hard, and making me go out often to wipe the blur off the glass of my headlight.

Now, I must go back a bit, to tell what Nellie was doing that afternoon and night, as I afterwards had it from her own mouth.

It cleared a little about sundown, as I had noticed, and she made up a new plan to surprise me. We always ran back the next day about 10 o'clock, and at speed, with no stop. All the same she went out to pick a basket of blackberries, in the drip and wet, and thought she would write a note, and get a bit of oil silk at the drug store to wrap it in. She had seen the track hands pass up a note stuck in a forked stick, when they wanted supplies, and a brakeman snatched it as the train ran by, or drop one for them with a bit of gravel in it, to stay the drift wind of the train. She was to pass me up my basket of berries on a stick if the night cleared.

Walking up the track for berries, she saw in the twilight the pile of timber and the men at work. She knew what it was, and fled silently back for help.

First she went to the water station. It was mainly in disuse, as the freights were all off, and passenger trains only occasional in stops. All the men of the station were away at the points where the strikers had sent word that the military were expected to come and fight them. The village lived entirely by railroad work. Then she went up to consult Mrs. Maguire, at the neat cottage with the garden and the ice-cold well. That lady turned her head away, and heard her through. Then, still not looking at her, she burst into a great laugh, and cried out, "Oh, you foolish crayture, don't ye know they're takin' up a brokin' rail, so your husband won't get his gizzard smashed out on him, and they have to pile up the timbers on the track like that to get a prize on the rail, and lift it like, d'ye see?"

Nelly did not see, for she had too often seen the spikes drawn by the claw-bar, and and so she told Mrs. Maguire very plainly.

The lady looked dark, and then intelligent, and said, "Oh, thin indade, if ye know that, it's right ye are entirely. Oh, the murtherin' divils, tryin' to wreck a train and stale all the passingers' money, an' your own husband one of their leadin' men, too! But don't you cry."

Nellie was silent instantly, for her education in sensational plays was of some use, and she knew now what this day's work had been. She was only a dancing girl, at a Varieties, and less than that now, but that I was like to die an awful death that night, and she remembered that her mother had prayed for her before she died. She fell down by the side of her bed, and prayed until 10:30 o'clock. No freight trains now ran, and no local ones, and that train, due near midnight, would be the first. The other passenger had gone by just before she started for her berries. At 10:30 she arose from her knees, and the storm was awful. There was singing and drinking in the room below, and the blinds and curtains were open in the window below hers, so that to tie her sheets and let herself down she would be seen Still they did not know that she had often swung by a wire from waist and shoulders in a transformation scene, or stood on her toes until they were numb, or leaped off a pasteboard precipice in the Bowery, or rode a velocipede down a wire in Broadway. An umbrella was of no use, and waterproof no better, save that it was a good gray, not easily seen. She fastened her skirts as nearly pantaloon fashion as possible, but with care to avoid the "one leg" fashion. Then she looked around the room for means of a signal. Her kerosene lamp was of no use, and must stay and burn, for it was her habit, and her window might be looked to. Then she tied a string from the flapping window curtain to the back of her working chair, so it would rock it, and keep up a sound of occupation, when she was gone. Crime is wide awake in melo drama, and she thought it might be in real life. Then she climbed out on her right hand window blind, sticking her toes in the slats, that unfortunately, were new, and clung there until she could close her sash, all save a hole at the top, to let wind in to rock her chair.

Next, she steadied herself and made a swing down by the hands, until her toes rested on the top of the similar blind below, taking care all the time to let no scrap of her drapery get in the range of the bare glass below, where half a dozen pairs of eyes were watching for her to pass down if she dared. It was probably death to her, if caught, for the wreckers meant to have no tales. Now she had to balance, and not fall, nor rattle the shutter more than the wind did, and stoop, holding to nothing, until she could get hold of the lower one with her hands, bent double as she was in the action. She did that also, and then it was easy getting down the slats, and leaping off to the wet ground. She ran out of the garden gate, and sat down to put on her shoes. As she did so, Maguire came out of the house, and stood looking up at her window. It was well she had closed its sash and left her lamp burning, or a guard might have preceded her to the railroad obstruction. His lady now came to the lower window and screamed. "No use for ye's to stand like a fule duck in the wet. I wint myself up the stairs, an' she's a rockin' herself in her chair like she was goin' crazy."

"An' let her," said the man; "it may save puttin' a slit in her throat in the mornin.' No tellin' how near she got, nor who she saw."

He went in, and Nelly hurried away. First she went to the house at the water-station, for she wanted a lamp for a signal. It was locked, of course, and the heavy shutters closed, and the only window was eight feet up, made to work from where the ice formed about the supply-pipe for engines. She knew where the tool-house was, and the men who had last come in, indifferent to "company" property, had thrown down bars and hammers in the rain at its door. She took a light bar with claws to it, and thought first to move the obstruction that was up the road; but soon saw, in her mind, that the wreckers had done it too well for her little strength to undo. There must be a signal, and it now seemed hours since she had put on her shoes in the wet.

It still stormed in a way that was perfectly awful, and she was wet to the skin and did not know she was wet at all.

She climbed up the ladder, walked around on the narrow flange of the frame to the track side, and stood on the supply-pipe, and began to pry at the window shutter. Twice the wind nearly blew her off, thrice she was a-slip in the wet, but she found the shutter and broke the sash loose with the bar and sprang inside. She had with her the patent fuses that I always kept to light my pipe with in wind and rain. We could not smoke cigars on our wages. She lit one of these and saw, to her great joy, an oil train lantern with some oil in it. It was white, not the real danger signal she wanted but it was the best she could do, and every howl of the storm or roll of the thunder seemed to her that of the train rushing to destruction, and of all the lives she saw only one torn, bleeding, scalded wretch. So she fled up the grade as for life, and sooner than she knew beat herself against the obstructions that she had seen.

The track was not torn up, only a fort built on it. There had been care to make it seem done by other than railroad men, and yet it was fastened with new spikes just out of the tool-house, and perfectly done—as none but experts ever place cross-ties.

She turned out her lantern now, and lit it in the shelter of the pile. It had left her only three of the fuse-matches. One had been used in finding the lantern, and second in lighting it. She now hastened on around the curve, to gain the hill and get a position to swing her signal. It was not red, but she trusted my eyes to see it, and now it was time to stop my train.

Hurrying up the grade she turned the end of the lantern to the wind in a gust that nearly threw her down. The rush, straight into the top air holes of that old pattern, with a drop of rain blew it out. She found shelter and struck the last match. The head of it broke off and went out and the lantern was of no use.

It was so bad, Nelly's umbrella and water proof would be of no use, and I didn't look for her. In fact my head was full of a threat I had warning of at the last passenger station where our special express had stopped.

It seemed some of the the track hands had rebelled against the order to let all passengers through, and had sworn they would wreck a train and rob the Adams' express car and get some funds for stakes that way.

It was probable enough, and as like to be my train as the next one. My conductor was reading his newspaper in his comfortable car and I had to make my schedule time, and see in the midnight and storm, if I could. Train wreckers don't advertise in capitals on the rocks like the sensational papers, and they don't go to the top of a long grade and set a red light. There was a dangerous curve on the down grade, a mile out from where Nell might then be listening for my whistle in the dark, and I was trying to see over a hill and woods a top of that, a hundred feet high, to see what was in my way beyond it. Then I thought I heard a scream like my name in the midst of the roar of the rain and the storm, and something broke the glass right at my side and rolled at my feet. It was round and fell face up, and I saw it was a framed imperial photograph, by Estabrooke, that I had given her last Sunday.

I did not stop to pick it up, for I understood that it was life and death when she threw that as a message to me in the storm. To reverse my engine at full steam, and whistle a continous "down brakes," and set my men at the air-brake, was quickly done but I thought it was taking all night at it. Our slowing was nothing for a second, and little for two of them, for the rush rolled the wheels in spite of the brakes, and then they slid on the wet rails like a sled on ice. The side-grip of the rails of the curve did us some good. At last we were slowing, and then near a stop, and then I saw the pile of cross ties and stones spiked together, and with a slant of the face of the pile towards the culvert in the cut, forty feet down. The engine struck hard and gave the train an awful jolt, but nothing left the rails. The reverse of the engine and the jolt gave me power over the train by this time, and I paid no attention to my conductor's bell. but just ran back the whole machine for Nelly.

I was not mistaken; there she was, on a projecting rock, with the lantern in her hand, that the wind and rain had put out down the air holes, before she got half way, and staring in the darkness as if her intense desire could stop a train or make a light of that washing storm.

I leaned out and caught her off the rock, as she staggered in peril of falling under the wheels when she saw me, and then I carried her to a sleeping car, while my assistant slowly ran down again, and the hands got out to clear the obstruction. The brave girl didn't faint at all, but I had to set a guard to keep three doctors, five preachers, and three hundred passengers out, who thought she was hurt by the collision. When the obstruction was moved well off the track I was standing on my engine with the conductor, when Maguire and some of them came out of the bushes, innocent as lambs and calling out. "What's the matter? We heard the train stop and came to see what was up. Hello, jest look! look at that!"

"Liar!" I shouted; "how could you hear the train in this storm? You knew our time, and came to pick our bones. Take that—" and my revolver took up the conversation.

I will swear that I marked three of them so that I can identify them in a Court house. Then we ran the train right on, and finished the trip in a depot of gentlemen strikers, who helped our passengers as if they were of glass, and no man had to hide a watch, nor any lady to turn the diamond of her ring out of sight. Nellie was as bright as my engine, and as fresh, when I took her in the dry clothes that the lady passengers gave her. Then a D. D., whose life she had saved, married us without a fee and I am proud of my actress who saved me from the dance of death.

A Woman Gambler in Navada.

Late last night the monotony of one of our second-story sporting rooms was relieved at the advent of a woman, closely veiled and accompanied by an escort. Her presence of course excited considerable curiosity, and the game—faro—was temporarily interrupted, the players and dealer taking more than ordinary interest in the newcomer. They recovered their composure, however, on failing to penetrate her veil, and continued their game, keeping a good watch, though, lest she might draw some instrument from uder the ample folds of her dress and castigate or scatter the crowd from their wrestle with the tiger. A number thought she was an outraged wife in search of her dear "hubby," whose absence she had mourned and whom she wanted to catch at the green table. All conjectures, were however soon dispelled. The case-keeper had risen from his seat and turned in his checks, when the fair coguito deliberately planted herself in his chair, opened the case-keeper, piled up several twenty-dollar rolls of silver alongside of it and appeared ready for business. All eyes were turned upon her, and Purdy's nimble fingers trembled perceptibly. A slight paleness was noticeable in the dealer's face, but like the boy who stood upon the burning deck, he was bound to stand it, win or lose. Luck favored the fair stranger, and from white checks she turned to aed and the red resolved themselves into blue ($25 each). She kept the cases carefully and played with all the pluck of an old hand at the business. She won and lost, but kept gathering in the blue checks. Finally when she was a couple hundreds ahead, she handed them to the dealer and received her eagles in exchange and with her escort left the room and disappeared from view. The eyes of the boys stuck out like bung holes on a molasses barrel, and they looked at each other in perfect bewilderment. They were mystified by the fair stranger beyond conception, and it was some time before the game was resumed. Who she was no one knew, but they would give something to find out.—*Eureka (Nev.) Republican.*

HISTORY OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

MILITARY RECORD.

Drafted Militia—Nine Months Service.
178th *Regiment.*

COMPANY H.

The company was mustered into service mainly on the 28th of October 1862; and was mustered out at Harrisburg July 27, 1863. If not otherwise stated the men were mustered out with the Company.

Theodore McD Price, Captain.
Wm H Evans, 1st Lieutenant, discharged May 6, 1863.
Frank A Howard, 1st Lieutenant, promoted from 2d Lieutenant May 15, 1863.
Mahlon B Hicks, promoted to 1st Sergeant January 13, 1863, to 2d Lieutenant, June 6, 1863.
Wm H Stahl, 1st Sergeant, promoted from Corporal July 1, 1863.
August B Clewell, Sergeant, promoted from Corporal January 1 1863.
Henry H. Martz, Sergeant.
Wm Girton, Sergeant.
Jacob Weiss, Sergeant, promoted from private July 1 1863.
Wm Remley, Sergeant, discharged on surgeon's certificate February 27, 1863.
Isaac Lutz, Sergeant, deserted November 24, 1862.
Richard Rupert, Corporal.
James D Evans "
George P Stiner "
Wm A Lynn, Corporal, deserted November 10, 1862.
Enos L Bower, Musician.
Elijah Bower, Musician.
Andrews Samuel, Private, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 8, 1862.
Andrews Isaac, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.
Boon Benjamin Private.
Bomboy Armanis "
Boon George H "
Blank Josiah "
Beck Washington "
Brobst William "
Brown Davis jr, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 12, 1862.
Bower Wm F, deserted November 23, 1862.
Clewell Wm H Private.
Deitrick Hervey J "
Durlin Wm, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.
Deitrich Harrison H deserted November 8, 1862.
Erwine Wilson Private.
Fulk Samson "
Frederick Jesse J, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 12, 1862,
Frain Philip, deserted November 8, 1862.
Fink David, deserted November 8, 1862.
Gardner Jonathan R, discharged on surgeon's certificate, November 8, 1862.
Grassley Job, deserted November 19, 1862.
Gordenhiser Rona, deserted November 9, 1862,
Hippensteel Wm, Private.
Hetler Hiram H "
Hetler Peter "
Hill Adam "
Hoppis Elias "
Herring Samuel, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.
Herman John, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.
Hoffman Jacob, deserted November 9, 1862.
Herring William, deserted November 12, 1862.
Harman Silas, deserted November 23, 1862.
Hunsinger J W, deserted November 8, 1862.
Jones William M, Private.
Johnson Aaron B "
Johnson Josiah H, deserted November 8, 1862.
Kitchen Richard, Private.
Kramer George "
Kanady William "
Knorr Phineas "
Kelchner Samuel C, discharged Nov. 1862.
Lantz Peter J, absent in hospital at muster out.
Longenberger N, Private.
Lowery David, died July 8, 1863.
Lynn Henry, deserted November 26, 1862.
Longenberger John, deserted November 15, 1862.
Layton Aspy, deserted November 15, 1862.
Martz Samuel, Private.
Masteller Henry "
Mowery George "
Miller Jacob "
Markle Conrad "
Mills James "
Mummy Michael, deserted November 9, '62.
Mensinger Samuel, deserted "

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, March. 22, 1878.

EXECUTION IN CAPITAL CASES.

In order that the public may undestand who may be permitted to witness the executions, and thus prevent the indiscriminate application for admission we publish the law in such cases made and provided, by the Act of 31 March 1860:

"Whenever, hereafter, any person shall be condemned to suffer death by hanging, for any crime of which he shall have been convicted, the said punishment shall be inflicted upon him within the walls or yard of the jail of the county in which he shall have been convicted; and it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner of the said county to attend and be present at such execution, to which he shall invite the presence of a physician, the district attorney of the county and twelve reputable citizens, who shall be selected by the sheriff; and the said sheriff shall, at the request of the criminal, permit such ministers of the gospel, not exceeding two, as he may name, and any of his immediate relatives, to attend and be present at such execution, together with such officers of the prison, and such of the sheriff's deputies as the said sheriff or coroner, in his discretion, may think it expedient to have present; and it shall be only permitted to the persons above designated to witness the said execution: *Provided*, That no person under age shall be permitted, on any account to witness the same."

Maguire, who escaped from the Sunbury jail recently, was captured at Lock Haven and returned to more secure quarters.

Petitions are in circulation, asking for the impeachment of Judge C. P. Waller, of the Wayne county district. We know nothing of the merits of the case.

Who Can Tell?

The great conundrum is—who won in New Hampshire? The Republican ticket squeezed through, but that's of no consequence, as the side shows were the vital attractions in the contest. Did Hayes sit down on Chandler? or did Chandler sit down on Hayes? or did the people of the Granite State sit down on both of them?—*Phila. Times.*

And now Haines of the Williamsport *Banner* has got a libel suit hanging over him. He was arrested on a capias taken out by Jacob Sallade, for saying that the said Sallade had received $3,000 from Peter Herdic for voting for the Nicholson pavement job in common council. Sallade got mad about it but Haines says he can prove it, and does not seem a bit scared.

Death of a Congressman.

HAVANA, March 15.—Hon. John E. Leonard, member of the United States house of representatives from Louisiana, died this morning at the Telegraph hotel in this city. He arrived here on the 4th inst., and had engaged passage to return to New York on the 9th, but was taken ill the same day. His illness resulted in yellow fever, which terminated fatally. All classes of the community manifested great sympathy for Mr. Leonard, who was only 32 years old.

Death of Senator Nagle.

Philadelphia, March 18.—Hon. David A. Nagle, State Senator and President of the Americus club, died to-night. His death was caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys.

[Deceased was elected to the State Senate in 1866 and served in that body ever since. He struggled manfully against the disease which had marked him for its victim, discharging his legislative duties almost to the last hour. He was much respected here, and his untimely death will be widely mourned. —ED.]

The Long Bonds.

The editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, in alluding to this funding measure says: "Senator Wallace has rendered the country an essential service, and especially the industrial classes whose savings have been so greatly sacrificed by the failures of savings banks, by pressing his bill authorizing the issue of four per cent. gold bonds, running fifty years, in denominations of $25s, $50s and $100s. The measure was passed finally in the Senate without roll call, and it will doubtless pass the House. These bonds will be so rapidly absorbed by the savings of laborers and balancers of business men, that we look for an additional issue to be demanded before the close of the present Congress."

Glances at Washington Fast Life.

J. R. YOUNG'S WASHINGTON LETTER IN *Star*.

Already rumor is busy with the name of one of the leading officials of the government, who is living in style and driving a pair of fast trotters on a salary of $4,000 a year. There are whisperings about another official, whose salary is $1,000 a year less than the first mentioned, who entertains handsomely in a large and stylish house, and who is known to be accumulating property. He was extremely poor when first appointed to office by Grant. When a man gets an office here and suddenly gets rich people naturally ask how he can save so much on so small a salary. Senator Edmunds, when asked about a man so situated—receiving $2,500 a year, living at the rate of $10,000 and always accumulating property—replied with a sarcastic smile—"Oh, he has an economical wife."

Democratic State Committee.

THE NEXT STATE CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT PITTSBURG ON MAY 22.

The democratic state committee met in the Central democratic club rooms, this city, but pending a contest from Philadelphia the committee adjourned until 2 p. m.

After reassembling the committee decided to admit Charles W. Carrigan, the contestant, when several members named different dates at which the convention should be held. May 22, June 19 and September 4 were advocated. The former date was adopted by a considerable majority, receiving twenty-five votes.

For the place Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Scranton, Williamsport, Bethlehem, Erie and Reading were named. On the first ballot Harrisburg received 14 votes, Pittsburg 13; on the second Pittsburg 21 and Harrisburg 20, and on the third and deciding ballot Pittsburg 24 and Harrisburg 23.

After passing a resolution of thanks to Chairman M'Clelland for his services during the last fall's campaign the committee adjourned.

The meeting was unusually large, forty-seven persons out of the membership of fifty being in attendance.—*Patriot.*

NICE.

It is with peculiar interest we have watched the investigation of the affairs of the Union railroad and transportation Co., and the collection of the tax due therefrom. The *Patriot says*:

"It seems that the Union railroad and transportation company was indebted to the commonwealth at the time of its dissolution, for tax on a special dividend, in the sum of $201,000. In October last, while Auditor General Temple was absent from the city, Messrs. Simonton and Olmsted suggestd to State Treasurer Rawle that they thought they could collect some corporation taxes due the state concerning which, as they claimed, they alone had information. Upon their representation an agreement was entered into between State Treasurer Rawle and Chief Clerk Warden, of the Auditor General's office, on the part of the commonwealth, and the aforesaid Simonton and Olmsted, by which the latter were authorized to proceed with the collection of the moneys they stated they believed were due the commonwealth, their fee to be ten per cent. of the amount which they might succeed in collecting. Auditor General Temple, on his return to this city, ratified the action of his chief clerk, and gives as his reason for so doing that it was represented to him that the sum to be collected would not likely exceed $20,000 or $30,000 and that the attorney general had approved the matter. Messrs. Simonton and Olmsted went to their work under this agreement and when they reported the result of their operations to the treasury it appeared that they had collected $191,055.97 and that the corporation which had disgorged was the Union railroad and transportation company. They claimed their fee of ten per cent. of the sum collected, which amounted to $19,105. Objection was made at the treasury to the largeness of the fee but Attorney General Lear gave an opinion that it was not exorbitant and a warrant was drawn in favor of the attorneys for the entire sum claimed by them. It seems that an abatement of some $19,000 was allowed the delinquent corporation in the settlement of the matter."

The case is made the more interesting by the following in Wednesday's *Patriot*:

ANOTHER BIG FEE.

"The senate investigating committee met last evening at half past seven o'clock. Mr. Warden, chief clerk of the auditor general's department was the first witness. No new facts were obtained from his testimony. He was followed by M. E. Olmsted, who startled the committee and the auditors by giving a statement of refreshing newness. Senator Peale asked the witness whether the $191,000 received by him from the Union railroad and transportation company was all they paid to him, to which the answer was made that an officer of the company at the same time handed him a check for $5,000 drawn to the order of Attorney General Lear. In response to an inquiry of Senator Peale as to whether the money was paid into the treasury Mr. Olmsted said not to his knowledge. Witness explained how he came to receive the $5,000 check for the attorney general. Before leaving for Pittsburg to collect the $191,000 Deputy Attorney General Gilbert handed him a letter demanding of the Union line $5,000 for commission, which was enclosed with the certificate of the amount due for taxes. On his return he handed the attorney general the check."

All this is refreshing, especially in connection with facts known to the *Lancaster Intelligencer, Patriot, Record of the Times*, and other leading journals. The facts in the above case were developed in 1872 by a Legislative commission, which found that upwards of $3,000,000 was due the State from certain corporations, and Gov. Hartranft was then Auditor General; *and this same Simonton was attorney for a defaulting corporation that paid in at once over $50,000, and Don Cameron a witness.*

We would also call the attention of our cotemporaries to the following resolution offered by Mr. Brockway and adopted by the Legislature:

Resolved, That the Auditor General be requested to furnish the House promptly a detailed statement of all taxes now due the Commonwealth from the different canal and railroad and telegraph companies now operating in this State, or that have been doing business herein, for the past eight years, specifying particularly the nature of the tax, and the amount, to the date when it became due. Also, whether all of the said companies or corporations, during the past eight years, have made the full returns to the Auditor General's office required by existing laws or the rules of the Auditor General's office, with the names of the companies if any, that have so refused or neglected, the causes therefor and the particulars wherein they have failed.

In answer to Speaker Elliott's objection Mr. Brockway said:

I think this whole question can be made plain to the gentleman from Philadelphia [Mr. Elliott] if he will listen one moment, and that all objections to the resolution can be removed. Under an act of Assembly, the Auditor General is required to send to this body, each year, an account of all the outstanding claims due the Commonwealth. This has not been done and I presume for the reason that he is ill—he is at his home. The reason why the Judiciary General Committee are not informed, is that they have not the power to send for persons and papers or to go into the office and make an examination. Even if they did go, one unacquainted with the books could not know how to make it. The clerks of the department are requested by this resolution to furnish from the records, the corporations that are in default under the law.

The Attorney General, it is true, is the only officer that can bring suit—he is the proper person to take charge of it. If this law is onerous it is proper for this body to so amend or alter it as to make it constitutional and impose taxation that can be collected; if they are too high they can be lowered. *Both the Auditor General (Hartranft) and* the State Treasurer (Bob Mackey) refused to respond to the resolution.

I. O. of O. F.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE COMING ELECTION OF GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.

The annual election for officers of the Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F., state of Pennsylvania, will begin the second week in April in all the lodges in this state and continue at the meetings of each succeeding lodge during the week. These elections are of much importance to the order throughout the entire jurisdiction, as a Grand Master to preside over the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year will be elected. The different candidates for the first step to the throne, Right Worthy Grand Warden, are making an active canvass. Deputy Grand Master Samuel Haworth, of Philadelphia, will succeed to the chair of Grand Master, made vacant by the retirement of S. B. Boyer, of Sunbury, who has made an efficient and acceptable presiding officer for the past term. The great brotherhood is in a flourishing condition, and their open-handed charity has never been so generously extended to deserving brothers as during the past year. A spirited contest will be made for the position of representative of the Grand Lodge of Pa., to Grand Lodge of the United States, the contestants being Samuel F. Gwinner, of No. 536, and Jacob F. Campbell, of No. 523.

Forty-three Schuylkill county cases are on the list for argument before the supreme court next week.

Anderson Released.

THE SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA ORDERS HIS RELEASE FROM IMPRISONMENT.

THE RETURNING BOARDERS ALL SET FREE.

Washington, March 18.—Senator Matthews received the following dispatch this afternoon from New Orleans:

"The Supreme Court decides that the Vernon parish returns were not susceptible of forgery, and General Anderson is discharged. This ends the whole case as to the other members of the returning board."

New Orleans, March 18.—In the case of the State vs. Thomas C. Anderson, an appeal for a new trial, the Supreme court has reversed the verdict of the jury and ordered the prisoner to be released.

New Orleans, March 18.—The Supreme Court this morning was crowded with members of the bar, politicians and other persons anxious to hear the decision in the case of the State vs. Thomas C. Anderson convicted in the superior criminal court of publishing as true forged and counterfeit election returns from the parish of Vernon. Chief Justice Manning read a very lengthy opinion in the case. After reviewing the charge verdict and sentence the Court took up two of the exceptions as being the only ones necessary to consider in rendering a judgment. There had been no preliminary examination and that it is not a practice to prosecute by information. Both exceptions were dismissed—the first upon the ground, that a preliminary examination is not essential, and second, that prosecution by information has been a common rule, criminal in prosecutions for many years. The exception to the drawing of the jury was also dismissed on the ground that a violation of the spirit of the law is not pretended relative to the offence itself.

The Court gave an abstract of the election law, detailing its requirement. The exact method presented in law was fully described. The record offered in evidence did not conform with that mentioned in the information. The document offered was a "consolidated statement," certified by the register of voters and not the original returning board and this statute of our State does not attach much value to the consolidated statement. The original returns not being altered would not change the result of an election and interfere with the interest of the people. The paper offered in evidence is not the paper charged as being forged. In order to be a forgery an instrument which it is alleged is falsified must, if true, be legally capable of committing a fraud.

Now here in law is a consolidated return, required as a declaration of result, and its alteration or modification can in no way affect the election. If every consolidation return were forged, and the returning board complied with the law and made their statements from the commissioners' returns no injury could result. It does not appear that any paper has been forged that is calculated with a compliance with the law, to change the result. It is the essence of this crime that it should be committed by a public officer and on a document which would change the result of the election. This was not done. The letter of John Sherman, Stanley Matthews and others, which appeared in the record, was alluded to by the chief justice, who stated that it should be treated by the public in like manner as that of a member of the house of Commons who attempted to influence the decision of the Court in the Tichborne case. It was ordered that the verdict of the jury be set aside and reversed and the prisoner discharged from custody.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1878.

On Friday next Mr. Wood's Committee will submit to the House its bill for revision of the tariff. I believe that more intelligent labor has been given to this revision than to any other subject of legislation for several years. The diversity of interests affected by the measure will of course, cause opposition, and it may be that, for the present, no change will be made, but Mr. Wood is not the less entitled to praise for his efforts in the matter.

Our old friend McGraham is having his claim investigated by the Senate Public Lands Committee. It seems to be pretty clearly established that both McGraham and his opponent, the New Idria Mining Company, have at various times secured the appointment of public officers solely for the influence they could exercise in their positions upon the final determination of the case. This is shown as to McGraham by his own letters and the record seems to make it plain that the New Idria Company has done the same thing.

There is considerable mystery about the death of young Leonard, member of the House from Louisiana. It will be remembered that he died a few days since at Havana, of, as was stated, yellow fever. But there seems to have been no yellow fever at Havana at the time. It is believed he was poisoned. He was the youngest member of the House, and came originally from Pennsylvania. In the House on Saturday Mr. Goode, of Va., introduced a bill for the relief of the heirs of President Monroe.

The subject of paying contractors for carrying the mails in the South, for service in 1860 and 1861, was up again. A new bill will be presented. Unquestionably most of these men should be paid, and not all of them suffer because a few of them have already been paid.

It is now likely that Congress will give to this District a mixed—a very much mixed—form of government. One Commissioner shall be appointed by the President, and shall be selected from the Engineer Department of the Army, and one be selected by the House and one by the Senate. There will be a council of twenty-four persons, to be selected by such citizens of the District as have resided three years, and have paid a poll tax. The council has no power except to negative the acts of the Commissioners. In fact, the veto power, and little else, belongs to the Council. The bill has strong support in Congress, but the average citizen dislikes it.

Mr. Hayes has approved the bill giving authority for a reopening of the proceedings of the Court Martial which cashiered Surgeon General Wm. A. Hammond during the war. This is perhaps an act of justice to Hammond, but no facts have been presented which distinguish his case from that of thousands of other officers who were hastily and no doubt unfairly tried by similar Courts or were summarily dismissed by such officers as Butler and other civilians, without any trial at all. The re-opening of all the cases should be authorized, wherever evidence of importance is presented by the officer punished. As it is, no Department has authority to act.

SEMINOLE.

Failures. While we hear of thousands of failures of business men almost daily with large liabilities, no one has ever known that Dr. Coxe's Wild Cherry has failed to completely cure a stuborn cough or cold. 25 and 50 cents.

[FOR THE COLUMBIAN.]

BY WM. BRINDLE.

COIN INADEQUATE TO THE WANTS OF BUSINESS.

The trade and industries of the country, require a sufficient volume of full legal-tender or par money, to place them on a cash basis, and thus make them active and prosperous; and in order to make this country a market to which the world will come to buy. To do this we must produce as cheaply as the European Nations with which we come into competition. To do so it will be necessary to *reduce* the rate of interest on money to *an equality* with the rate of interest on money *in Europe*, which employs labor in wealth producing; as this will reduce the cost of doing business and of producing wealth, *without imposing unjust wages on the laborer or wealth producer.* The interest on money like the wages of labor, is regulated by demand and supply. When there are more lenders than borrowers of money, as there will be, when the business of the country is on a cash basis, the *interest* will be *low*, and the *clear profits* of the laborer *will be greater*, and the *cost* of production will be *reduced*. Business being actively pursued, will make a demand for labor, *which will give to laborers a just reward for their toil.*

To place and maintain the business of this country on a cash basis, it is known by the experience of 1865 that a volume of full legal tender or par money equal to at least seventy dollars for every individual in the country or *per capita* will be necessary which would require about three thousand millions of dollars; *to be steadily increased, with increasing population.* The entire amount of gold and silver in the commercial world is estimated at six thousand millions of dollars. It is generally supposed that the volume of gold and silver is about equal. It is a self-evident fact, that the *volume* of gold and silver coins in this country is totally inadequate, to supply the wants of business on a cash basis actively pursued. It is therefore evidently our duty to adopt some convenient material for legal tenders or money, *to supplement the deficiencies of coin.* Before treating of what reform must be made in our monetary system, in the adoption of a supplemental money it will be necessary to point out

THE RESULT OF DOING BUSINESS WITH NOTHING BUT COIN.

If nothing but coin was used as money and currency, nearly the entire amount of business would have to be done on credit, with time notes. Money would be so scarce that dealers in money and credit would demand and obtain exorbitantly high rates of interest, and as labor must produce all the artificial wealth which exists, and thus pay all the interest on money and debts due from one to another, this would be to impose an unnecessary burthen on wealth-producers or on the laborers of the country, for the benefit of dealers in money and credit, commonly known as Bill-brokers or Note-Shavers—hence the anxiety of that covetous and extortionate class of men to keep money and currency out of the hands of the people, that they may operate more successfully; and as such men are solemnly excluded from any hope of enjoying pleasure in a future world, they are intent on enjoying their cupidity in this, and the power which an accumulation of currency gives them. They cannot have any hope of the future, *without changing their course*, as it is solemnly declared by high Heaven, that "the covetous man and extortioner shall not enter the Kingdom of Heaven!" consequently, it is with a reckless and desperate class of men which the laborers and business men of the country have to contend, under a "Fettered currency."

The business of the country being done with coin only would force on the country, the "*inflated*" or forced credit system of business, and all experience has proven that this results in a money panic and crash, in every period, of from six to ten years—very advantageous generally, to dealers in currency and forced credit, but ruinous to business men and laborers, who are forced into idleness and starvation or to begging for a subsistence; which is the degrading and lamentable condition of "young America" to-day. But as the power of the ballot is in their hands they can terminate the struggle at their pleasure! and if they don't do it, no one will be to blame but themselves.

With about 95 per cent of all the business of the country done on credit or with time notes, to be discounted at a high rate of interest, the useless cost of doing business is enormous, and as the laborer cannot possibly earn more than an increase of 6 per cent on the capital which employs it, *and get a decent living*, the hapless poverty and dependence of the laborer is certain, and the ruin of the business capitalist is only a question of time; and all to promote the interest of speculative capitalists, who never employ a cent in wealth-producing labor, but whose sole purpose it is to live by their wits, in procuring unjust legislation by bribery and corruption, to enable them to live by the labor and industry of others.

To prove the necessity of a speedy reform in the monetary system, the next step in order is to prove is that the deficiency of coin cannot supplemented by Bank Currency, as it is a contracted and constantly contracting currency, costly, useless and dangerous, and a gross fraud on the rights of the people, who can furnish themselves with par money, which will not cost them any interest for the use of; but on the contrary *will pay debts bearing interest*, which it requires labor to earn the money to pay the taxes to pay useless interest on the public debt. This par money will cost the people very little to make and will bring a dollar to the Federal Treasury for every dollar that goes out. The nature and inefficiency of Bank currency will be shown in the next article.

To properly understand the former article of the 11th instant, it is necessary to read it in connection with the following correction of errors therein:

In reference to how gold is found read *placers*, instead of place. In the quotation from Job read "*fine*" instead of find. Instead of the words, "as to law," read as to *how* to make a unit of value. Instead of '39 read '37. Instead of 24 22 grains read 23 22. Instead of 35 4-5 read 25 4-5 grains. Instead of 371¼ grains, read 371¼. Instead of with in commerce, read *worth* in commerce. Instead of made pure read made *par*. Instead of gold coin "business," read gold coin '*Aumbugs*." Instead of the gold dollar of 371¼ grains, read *silver dollar*. Instead of ten parts fine, read *ten parts* one alloy, 9 parts pure metal. Instead of clue of value, read *chief* value. Instead of representation read *representative* of wealth. Instead of my discussion read *any* discussion.

March 15, 1878.

CHEAPENING FAST.—Ham has become so cheap that many who like it think it unfit for their tables. The market is said to be glutted. Chicago has packed two and a half millions of hogs this season, and Cincinnati a hundred thousand more than last year. The exports have fallen off, and the home consumption is diminished. The price of ham now don't pay the first cost of production.

Arthur Killen was found dead in the Hardic Park ticket office, Williamsport, on Friday. He had been dead several days.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Legislative Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, March 21, 1878.

The prevalence of investigating committees around the Legislature seems to be having a salutary effect upon the lower House at least if we may judge by the number of moral measures which are being introduced into that body, noticeable among which are, the bill to prevent the cremation or burning of human bodies after death, making this practice a misdemeanor punishable with a a fine not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, with imprisonment.

The bill prohibiting the gift or sale of tobacco to minors, and the bill making it a misdemeanor to "treat" to intoxicating drinks. These measures, especially the last mentioned, provoke considerable amusement amongst members.

The bill creating a State banking department has at least passed from the hands of the Senate, and is now in the House subject to the tender mercies of that branch. It passed the Senate by one of a majority, one Democrat voting for it, Senator Bussey of York.

The Philadelphia Recorders bill, has left the House and has passed a first reading in the Senate.

One of the most warmly contested bills in the House during this session has been the one prohibiting the opening of places of amusement on Sunday, in cases where a fee for admission is charged. As before stated this bill was intended to close up the Zoological in Philadelphia on Sunday but when it was introduced petitions in favor of its passage poured in from all parts of the State. The Philadelphia members made a dead set against it, and finally on Monday night succeeded in killing it, after considerable filibustering on part of friends to prevent its consideration, it was pressed to a vote and defeated by 78 nays to 56 yeas, which disposes of the bill finally as it had previously been once reconsidered and cannot be again brought up.

Another measure which received its quietus on Monday night was the bill requiring engineers of steam engines and boilers to take out a license. Defeat is the common fate of bills on final passage which are considered in the slim Houses which are always found on a Monday night.

Yesterday two important measures were passed finally by the House.

The new County bill received 151 yeas to 20 nays and was sent to the Senate. This measure is not a general bill but is intended to divide Luzerne County and make the new County of Lackawanna. The friends of the bill are jubilant.

The bill to prevent the taking and charging more than a legal rate of interest was this year especially championed by Speaker Myer. On its final passage yesterday, Osburne of Philadelphia attempted, but failed to have a proviso exempting Building Associations inserted. The yeas and nays were called on the final passage of the bill and appeared to have resulted favorably. Certain members demanded at this point that their names should be recorded or corrections to be made in the manner in which they had been recorded which corrections would have changed the result, the Speaker refused to allow any such changes and so the bill was declared passed in the midst of great excitement and uproar in the House.

The senate investigating committee in the corporation tax case, resumed its sittings on Saturday last. Sessions were also held to day. The only new fact lately developed is that in addition to the $19,000 fee paid to Simonton and Olmstead, by the state, the Attorney General received a fee of $5,000 in the case from the company in the nature of the 5 per cent allowed that officer for collections of money due the commonwealth.

The death of Senator Nagle of Philadelphia, which has cast a sadness over the members, has also prevented the Senate from doing much work this week. The Hall of the Senate is draped in mourning.

The Democratic State Committee which met here yesterday, has fixed Pittsburgh as the place, and May 22nd as the time for the next State Convention.

B.

The Law of the Road.

Judge Mc Derneott, of Mercer county laid down the law of the road as follows:

"First. Persons driving in opposite directions and meeting in the highway must turn to the right as the law directs, and each one must give sufficient room for the other to pass. If the collision should occur and it should satisfactorily appear that one had kept the centre of the road and had not given the other sufficient room to pass, the first party would be responsible, civilly, for any damages resulting from his negligence, and also criminally for an assault and battery. If both parties should keep in the middle of the road both would be guilty of negligence, but neither could maintain a civil action against the other. Each would be guilty of the breach of the peace.

Second. When parties are traveling on the same road and the one behind comes up to his fellow, who refuses to let him pass, and who purposely and maliciously retards his progress, the one behind must bide his time. He cannot take the law in his own hands and punish the man who causelessly keeps him back, but he has a remedy at law by an action of of damages. Or if one comes up behind another and recklessly undertakes to pass him, and thereby inflicts damage upon the one in front, he is not only guilty of committing an assault and battery, but is responsible in damages to the party injured.

A person in front has no right to keep one behind him back who desires to drive faster; if he does he is liable to civil damages but the party in passing must not do so as to inflict any injury upon the other."

The Mexican people are showing an energy that should win them credit and honor, in their efforts to meet the payment of the debt due the United States. Don Victoriana Nieves, a millionaire of Carmen Island in the Gulf of California, has personally contributed $10,000 toward the fund for the settlement of the American claim, and many other citizens are giving in proportion to their means. The proceeds of theatrical entertainments are also being forwarded to the national authorities for the same patriotic use.

Utica became tired of the way her charities were managed. There were great expenditures and still greater complaints. So, under belief that the elimination of politics must result in a more economical administration, she created a non-partisan charities board. This was five years ago, and the plan has since been thoroughly tested. For the preceding five years the cost of maintaining the city poor and the hospital had been $157,782. Under the new board, in face of supplying much more assistance, the cost was $83,585, the work house was made to yield a profit of $1,000, and there were no complaints. This furnishes other cities with food for reflection.—*Ex.*

The University of Pennsylvania turned loose 400 new doctors last week, seventeen of whom are women.

SKEPTICISM.

Nowadays people doubt nearly every thing. They forget that the known facts of to-day constituted the knotty problems of hypothesis but a few years since. Unsuccessful practitioners of medicine quote the doubts and uncertainties experienced by Sir Astley Cooper, who lived not long after Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood, as evidence that but little is known of medicine aside from conjecture, entirely ignoring the fact that their competitors are daily healing diseases which Cooper thought incurable. Is not such ignorance criminal? Catarrh, the most common and most incurable of chronic diseases, readily yields to the healing and soothing properties of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy when used with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche. If the case be complicated the blood must be enriched and purified by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. No remedy yet known equals the Discovery in permanently curing affections of the lungs, liver, blood and skin. If afflicted with constipation try Dr. Pierces Pleasant Purgative Pellets. They are a sure cure. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in a late address, speaking of our progress, said "To those of my generation this modern world, which most of you take as a matter of course, is a perpetual source of wonder, a standing miracle. Science and art have so changed the aspect of every day life that one of a certain age might well believe himself on another planet or in another stage of existence." No longer does the sedentary man or the delicate woman suffer from torpid liver, constipation or drastic medicine. Science has demonstrated that the concentrated extracts are more potent and reliable than the huge doses resorted to by our forefathers, hence the great sale and popularity of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative pellets, which are scarcely larger than mustard seeds, yet, are safe and certain as a cathartic alterative and anti-bilious remedy.

The following names are a few of the many who have been cured by using the Pellets, to whom the doctor refers:

Chas. W. Struble, Wauseon, Ohio; David Thompson, Monntfort, Wis.; Mrs. N. M. Hastings, Troy, N. Y.; I. T. Mac, Pilot-Point, Oregon; Wm. R. Bott, Hyde Park, Pa.; Caleb Cowing, Eddytown, N. Y.; A. D. Brown, Lisle, N. Y.; L. Fogg, Stillwell, Ills.; Thos. W. Landon, Fairmount, Md.

The bill presented in the legislature by the member from Delaware county, making it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any person to purchase at any public drinking place, intoxicating drink "for any person other than himself," is well received. It was at once referred to the committee on vice and immorality and they reported it Friday afternoon with an affirmative recommendation. Of all pernicious American practices that of "treating" is perhaps the worst, and if any plan can be devised to successfully break it up the inventor should be honored with a monument when he dies. This practice is unknown in many European countries. If a man desires a glass of beer or other stimulant, he goes to a drinking place and purchases it, no matter how many of his friends may be present, and drinks without inviting them to join him at his expense. They would consider it a breach of etiquette, almost, to be invited to drink by another. In this country it is the reverse. The custom is peculiarly American, and the sooner it is broken up the better it will be for all hands. And the Delaware county member will receive the thanks of a large class for his efforts to bring about one of the very best reforms of the day. Politicians, above all others, should rise up and assist him to put the bill through for it would save them hundreds of dollars.—*Gazette and Bulletin.*

We heartily endorse the above, but would remark that a similar bill was presented by the senior editor of the COLUMBIAN to the Legislature in 1874, and was smothered in Committee. At least two-thirds of the drinking business is done under the treating process.

"What is to be done with the devil?" asks the Buffalo *Express*. And the *Hawkeye* replies: "If he is through taking proofs let him distribute brevier until it is time to go for the mail."

The silverware delivered by the National Silver-Plating Co. No. 704 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, is giving entire satisfaction. All orders are promptly filled, and no one need hesitate about sending them money.—*Lutheran Observer.*

March 15 4w.

Croaking is not confined to the Frog Ponds. At this season almost everybody is hoarse. The bleating of distressed lungs is heard everywhere. Why is this, when *Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar* will cure any cough, cold or horseness in 48 hours? Sold by all Druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

March 15.

The penetrating winds incident to this season of the year are a severe ordeal for the lungs. The neglect of a hard cough generally leads to a weakness of the lungs, which, not infrequently, results in Consumption.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP will at once relieve and loosen a tight cough and is such an agreeable remedy that children will take it without being coaxed. A cold on the lungs, if consumption is not already developed, may be easily mastered by the use of the Pulmonic Syrup, together with Schenck's Mandrake Pills to clear the system of the accumulated mucus.

In more serious cases, where the disease has become deeply seated, and the patient suffers from loss of appetite, weakness and emaciation, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic should be used in connection with the above mentioned remedies, to stimulate the appetite and bring the digestive powers into healthy action, thereby sustaining the strength of the patient and enabling him to resist the progress of the disease until the Pulmonic Syrup may perform its healing and cleansing work.

The use of these standard remedies according to the directions which accompany them, cannot fail to produce most satisfactory results. A letter addressed to Dr. Schenck cor. Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, asking advice, will promptly receive the Doctor's personal attention, free or charge.

Schenck's Medicines are for sale by All Druggists.

March.

The Great Discovery!

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess. Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient salt of iron combined with valuable Nerve tonic, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brain and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This valuable tonic has been thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, regulates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKEL, Sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Sold only in $1 bottles. All others are counterfeit, so beware of them.

Buy six bottles for $5.00

Worms Removed Alive.

E. F. Kunkel's worm syrup never fails to destroy Pin Seat and Stomach worms. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician in this country for the removal of worms. He removes Tape worm, with head and all complete, alive in 2 hours, and no fee until removed. Send for circular, or call on your Druggist, and get a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1.00. It never fails.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 1st, 1878.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

ARE DAILY OPENING

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL FABRICS

THE PRODUCTS OF THE

BEST MAKERS

OF

FRANCE, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

As our supplies, Foreign and Domestic, come direct from the manufacturer to us, there is no intermediate profit to pay, and we are, therefore, able to sell one dress pattern as low as the same goods are sold by the case.

We are now offering a superb stock of

PARISIAN NOVELTIES IN DRESS FABRICS,

Too numerous to specify, but which comprise the choicest styles that will be shown in Paris and London during the present season. These goods have been selected by ourselves, personally, in the Paris market.

We have also received by late steamer, and just opened, our first invoice of

French Lawns and Organdies, Jaconets, Toile d'Alsace, etc.

Which we commend to the early attention of all who desire to inspect full lines of all the choice and latest desigys in these goods.

OUR BLACK GOODS STOCK

Has also received the most careful attention, and we are displaying an unusual assortment of

BLACK FRENCH CASHMERES

IN FORTY DIFFERENT QUALITIES AND WIDTHS,

From 47 Cents Per Yard, Upward,

Every quality guaranteed to be made of FINE WOOL. The goods we sell are made by the best manufacturer in France, and are believed to be unequalled in every respect. In

BLACK HERNANIES and GRENADINES

We shall submit the finest assortment ever shown in Philadelphia, in Cotton and wool, all wool, wool and silk, and all silk goods.

Through our

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

Customers all over the United States are enabled to enjoy every advantage that persons resident in Philadelphia possess in shopping personally at our counters. Requests for

SAMPLES

Promptly attended to, and all ORDERS executed with care and the utmost fidelity to the interests of our patrons. Attention is invited to the fact that all letters are answered and orders filled by return mail.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. cor. Eighth and Market Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine. march 22, '78—1y

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. March 22, '78-1y

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. march 22, '78-1y

S. W. DOUGLASS,

Civil and Mining Engineer,

ASHLAND, PA.

GENERAL SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING BUSINESS ATTENDED TO WITH CARE AND DISPATCH.

I am prepared to make drawings of Plans and Models in Wood, Brass, Iron, or the above materials combined as necessary of

Bridges, Mines, Breakers, Buildings, Engines,

PUMPS, and all kinds of machinery for use of cases at Court or for applications to secure patents.

Patents Secured. march 22, 1878—

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned, Administrator &c., of Henry Fritz, late of Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, deceased—in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, will expose to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, APRIL 13th, 1878,

commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, all the right, title and interest of said Henry Fritz, deceased, in the following described Lot or

PIECE OF LAND

containing 17 ACRES more or less, situate in Sugarloaf township, County of Columbia adjoining lands of Samuel Hess on the north, lands of Jacob S. Hess on the east, lands of Andrew and Philip Hess on the south and a public road running to Mary Peterman's and William B. Peterman's on the west, whereon are erected a

LOG DWELLING HOUSE,

one and a half stories high—a Frame Barn, a Good Small Apple Orchard on the premises—also a good Spring of Water.

The lands will be sold for payment of debts and sold subject to the sum of $213.62 unpaid purchase money due Samuel Y. Hess May 29, 1874.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of said premises, one-fourth of the purchase money less the ten per cent. to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance of said purchase money to be paid in one year from the confirmation of said sale, with interest on said balance from the confirmation nisi of said sale.

JOSIAH P. FRITZ,
Administrator.

Central P. O., Columbia co., Pa. march 22, 1878-4s

A CHANCE TO MAKE SOME MONEY SURE.

"Cornell's History of Pennsylvania." Now ready. Write for Agency at once. JOHN SULLY & CO., Publishers, 728 Sansom street, Philadelphia. march 22, '78-3m jw&co

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made under the Act of Assembly passed April 29th, 1874 to obtain a Charter incorporating an association to be known as the "Susquehanna Building and

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1878

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.59 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.50 P. M.	11.57 A. M
" "	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.37 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.35 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

Last week notices were enclosed in the papers to all parties who owe subscription for more than a year, or whose year will expire April 1st. Several persons have felt affronted at receiving the notice, and we therefore give a word of explanation. Our terms are *payable in advance*, but as a matter of courtesy we do not insist on this, but allow payment to be made during the year. With many the year has expired, and with others will expire April 1st. These notices were intended simply to call attention to the fact, and it was done in this way in preference to printing a notice in the columns of the paper. There is no occasion for any one to get angry because we notify them that they have received the COLUMBIAN for nearly a year without paying. Banks send notices that notes are due, and Insurance Companies inform their policy holders when premiums are payable, but no one ever thinks of refusing to ask the bank to discount a new note, or requesting the Insurance Company to cancel their policy because of their notices. It is simply a business transaction which every man who has any idea of business, understands. Our notices were sent to several hundred persons. It is impossible for us to discriminate between the good and the bad so we sent to all.

Shad and fresh lobsters are in the market. Jacoby always has them.

E. R. Ikeler will move into his new residence next week.

The "gum" used on postage stamps is a potato starch.

Open the car windows now if you wish to catch cold.

Next week's COLUMBIAN will contain a full account of the execution of Hester, Tully, and McHugh.

The State penitentiary at Philadelphia is now keeping one hundred and twenty-four convicts sent from Luzerne county.

Henry Yost & Son will sell at auction on the 28, 29, and 30 of this month their entire stock of furniture.

Bishop Howe will administer the rite of confirmation at St. Paul's Episcopal church in this place, on the evening of April 3rd.

One of the finest bands in the State is organized at Catawissa. It deserves the support that community heartily gives it.

Court was in session last week until Friday afternoon. All the causes on the list for that week were disposed of. The attendance was not large.

The model department of the Normal School will hold its closing exercises on Tuesday, March 26th at 2 o'clock p. m. The public is invited.

Hon. G. D. Jackson of Dushore was in town last week. Mr. Jackson has many friends in this section who were glad to see his genial face.

For the first time in fourteen years and some months the Gettysburg *Compiler* prints nothing about the battle that once took place there.

Many of our citizens are emigrating west, and should subscribe for the COLUMBIAN. It contains all the home news, and is much better than "a letter from home."

Dr. Brower, late of the *Record*, Danville, has removed to Chesapeake City, Md., where he will engage in the publication of the Chesapeake City *Record*.

I. W. McKelvy has bought of the Benton Saving Fund Association the other half of the Opera House, which was sold at Sheriff's sale recently as the property of B. H. Vannatta, and bought in by that association.

As spirituous liquors will injure men, so opium or morphia will harmfully effect the baby. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is *the* remedy for the baby. It is free from opium. Price 25 cents.

St. Patrick's day passed without any special observance in this section. The proverbial rain which always characterizes the occasion, did not fail to put in an appearance.

The sheriff has stopped the publication of the Danville *Record*, and Dr. Brower has gone to Maryland to enter into another newspaper speculation. The greenback business doesn't seem to pay in Montour county.

GRAND OPENING.—Mr Jacob L. Girton, the proprietor of the City Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa., proposes giving a Grand Opening on Thursday evening, March 28th. "Cooney" understands catering to the wants of the most fastidious. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

We cannot understand why people will spend dollars for trashy medicine, and swallow quarts of wish-washy stuff, for colds, when Dr. Haas' Expectorant, which is a sure cure, can be had of any druggist, at 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

Mr. William Rabb has refitted as a store room the office lately occupied by his son, Dr. I. L. Rabb on Main street, opposite the Episcopal church. We have not heard who will occupy it.

No Horse will die of Colic, Bots, or Lung Fever if Foutz's Celebrated Horse and Cattle Powders are used according to the directions. They will cleanse the intestines, purifying and invigorate the system, thus preventing disease.

The Democratic Standing Committee will meet Saturday, March 30th in the Grand Jury Room at one o'clock p. m. for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Chairman.

J. W. Freeman formerly of the *Pittston Comet* has received a commission from the New York *Herald*, to be present at the executions to take place at Bloomsburg and report the same for that paper.

We have no doubt it will be a highly artistic and imaginative account.

We learn that F. S. Schwartz, formerly of Berwick, has been arrested at San Francisco, Cal., for embezzlement of $7,000 of the Pension Agent's funds. He used to reside here, and was at one time a clerk in our post-office. He excelled in "touching the light guitar" and turned out as such fellows generally do.

Judge Elwell is afflicted with a severe cold, and on Tuesday evening became so hoarse that he was obliged to sit in the witness box to make himself understood in charging the jury. On Wednesday his hoarseness being no better, efforts were made to secure another judge to finish the business of the week. Failing in this the members of the Bar requested that no cases be tried after that of Shaffer against McDowell's Executor, then on trial. Jurors and witnesses were therefore discharged.

THE LAST HOPE GONE.

HESTER, TULLY, AND McHUGH MUST DIE.

NEXT MONDAY THE FIRST HANGING DAY IN COLUMBIA COUNTY.

When the cases of the three men above named were brought before the Board of Pardons the hearing was postponed from February until the March session. At that time Messrs. Wolverton, Freeze and Brockway for the prisoners, and ex-District Attorney Clark for the Commonwealth, appeared before the Board at Harrisburg and argued the cases. Petitions containing twenty five hundred names, many of them influential citizens of this and Northumberland counties, were presented, and the chief argument in favor of pardon or comutation was that these men were convicted on the evidence of Kelly, the "Bum." The Board of Pardons reserved their decision until the 14th inst., when it was supposed the fate of three human beings would be determined; but when that day came, the final decision was again postponed until Tuesday the 19th. The Death warrants fixing the date of the execution on the 25th had been previously read to the prisoners, so that this delay on the part of the Board left only five days between their decision and the day appointed for the execution. Tuesday came, and public interest began to show itself. The question heard almost constantly on the streets was, "what is the news from Harrisburg? Up to six o'clock no one could tell, but at that time the suspense was ended by the following telegram to Sheriff Hoffman from Hon. E. J. McHenry:

J. W. HOFFMAN:
The Board of Pardons refuses to interfere with the decision of the Courts.
E. J. MCHENRY.

Mrs. Hester was in town and in a conversation had with her during the afternoon she expressed strong hopes that something would be done for her husband. She expected at least that the Pardon Board would extend the time for the execution, as it was they who postponed the matter so long.

Hester believed up to this time that something would happen to prevent his death. He was a powerful man politically in his county, and there were strong influences at work in his favor. Tully and McHugh have been despondent, and placed no hopes in executive clemency. Both expressed the belief sometime ago that there was no help for them, and have been making preparations to meet their doom. When informed Tuesday night of the result of their application for commutation they said it was as they expected, and evinced very little emotion. Mrs. Hester was moved to tears but did not display near as much emotion as at the time of the verdict. A year of suffering has prepared her for the worst. Hester said he felt better now that the suspense was over than he had for a long time. Tully appears to be sincerely repentant, and in conversation with him on Tuesday night said some things which will be made public after the execution. McHugh keeps up a stolid exterior, and says he is ready for death, but his appearance indicates severe suffering. He is thin and pale, and looks like a man fast going with consumption. The priest visited them all on Wednesday.

The Sheriff is busy making final preparations for the awful day. Two scaffolds will be used, being the same that were used in Schuylkill county last year. But few will be admitted to the execution.

George Stinson & Co., Art Publishers, of Portland, Maine, are unrivalled in their profession in this country. They produce the most highly finished, steel engravings, and the most exquisite chromos known in art. Among their publications is a small floral cross, which is one of the prettiest little pictures we have seen for many a day. But the most perfect flower chromo ever produced is a bouquet of calla lilies just published by them. The purity of color is perfectly preserved. A more elegant parlor picture never was seen. It is after a painting by Robert Hill who is well known as the finest flower painter in this country. Read Stinson & Co's., advertisements elsewhere.

Next Monday will be an eventful day in the history of Columbia county as at present constituted. For the first time there will be an execution of criminals in the county jail, and there will undoubtedly be great excitement. As a word of caution we advise the people to keep cool. Do not gather in crowds and discuss the horrible event in loud tones. By all means the bars and saloons should be closed, as a mixture of liquor with the excited feelings of the masses may lead to fights and drunken brawls.

Do not come to town in crowds. Do not come at all. There is nothing to be seen, and a mass of people will only cause unnecessary excitement. There is no possibility of witnessing the execution and it will only be a waste of time to spend the day in town.

THE NEW PENSION LAW.—A bill has passed Congress and become a law granting a pension of $8 per month to every survivor of the war of 1812, who served fourteen days, or was in any engagement, and to the widows of such officers, soldiers or enlisted men, without regard to the date of marriage. Proof of loyalty is not required. The bill also restores to the roll the names of all pensioners dropped for disloyalty.

In this county there are about forty pensioners who have heretofore been allowed pensions by the state formerly $40 per annum, but for a year or two past $75 per annum. All of these will hereafter be paid $8 per month by the United States government, and their state pension will cease. Under the new law all widows who now receive state pensions will receive United States pensions, without regard to the date of their marriage.

It is not at all probable that any one connected with this office ever obtained a diploma from Harvard, as that institution is not in the habit of bestowing such documents on those who never entered its classic halls. That however, is of no interest to the people; but whether an editor who professes to publish a Democratic newspaper has ever attempted to betray the party to which he looks for his support, meagre though that support may be, is a matter of public interest, for which the public hold him to an account. A paper pretending to be Democratic, (printed partly in this town by one apprentice) is charged with having arranged to sell the use of its columns to the Republicans in 1872 for $500, during the campaign in which Mr. Buckalew was candidate for governor. The charge is admitted by the failure to deny it. If there is an explanation, let us have it; if not, Democrats should no longer harbor a Benedict Arnold in their ranks.

The Temperance meeting on Tuesday evening was held by Rev. Mr. Marclay. The exercises were interesting. One of the signers who when absent from home had broken his pledge, manfully presented himself, and amid the sympathy of the whole audience honestly confessed his sin, expressed his sorrow, declared his desired intention to hold on to the pledge and his unabated interest in the Temperance reform, and asked the sympathy and prayers of those present.

Hon. James Black of Lancaster was then requested to speak, and gave an able, earnest, and eloquent extempore address, followed by interesting remarks from Mr. Cyrus Hillborn of Newton, Bucks county, and Hon. William Kinsey of Bristol. The next meeting will be in the Methodist church next Tuesday evening.

Robert Stuart, colored, was arrested last Monday by Constable Woodward for stealing scrap iron of the Bloomsburg Iron Co. He took the iron to Berwick and was caught in the act of having it weighed. Stuart was committed to jail.

Bessie, an interesting little daughter of Clinton Sterling, died on Friday last, of scarlet fever after an illness of several weeks. She was a bright and affectionate child, and her loss is deeply felt by the family, who have the sympathy of many friends in their affliction. The funeral took place on Sunday.

You will find in all ages sublime fathers and sublime mothers among the lofty and among the lowly, and there you will also find Dr. Coxe's Wild Cherry and Seneka, and Santonine Worm Syrup. They are household remedies. 25 and 50 cents.

The city papers say that the number of arrivals of merchants and others to purchase goods for spring trade is larger than for several years. This is a good sign, and we only hope that the indications of returning prosperity may not fail.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has been before the public for years, and is pronounced by thousands superior to all other medicines for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza and all Pulmonary Complaints.

COCOA VS. COFFEE.—Cocoa is rapidly taking the place of coffee in the coffee houses of England, especially those which are patronized mainly by the working classes. It is claimed for it that it is as cheap, fully as palatable and more nutritious, while it is less stimulating and therefore less likely to create a desire for stronger drinks.

FOUND DROWNED.—John Knapp, Sr., of Nanticoke, who disappeared on Christmas day and was supposed to have been drowned or foully dealt with, was found on Sunday afternoon in the river near Hunlock's Creek. The interment took place Monday, in Schupp's burying ground at Plymouth. He was between 50 and 60 years. There is no knowledge as to how he met his death.—*Record.*

Well said by the Norristown *Herald*: "The art of advertising is being brought down to a decidedly fine point; and when an advertiser sends you an inch advertisement to insert at your very lowest rates, and accompanies it with a six inch local notice which he wants put in for nothing you can't help but admire his acreage of "cheek," and wish you had a gun that would shoot a hundred miles and kill the fellow you are thinking of without taking aim."

THE BOND CASE.—Baer & Shenk vs. City of Williamsport [bond case]. Rule to show cause why the city treasurer shall not be restrained from paying out money upon any ordinance passed subsequent to the decree of the supreme court and the mandamus thereon, and order restraining the treasurer from paying out any money by virtue of such ordinances until the determination of this rule.

March 13th, 1878, opinion of the court filed and ordered as follows: "The rule to show cause on this subject is discharged, and the restraining order of January 4th, 1878, is rescinded.

BY THE COURT.

PURIM BALL.—The annual Purim ball took place at the Montour House Danville on Tuesday evening last, and was a very fine and creditable affair throughout. About 60 couples were on the floor, including parties from Bloomsburg, Shamokin, Sunbury, Milton and other points. The Grand March took place at 9 o'clock, led by Mr. John G. Brown and Miss Fannie Bloch. Supper was served at 12 o'clock, and was, as usual with all suppers gotten up by Mr. & Mrs. Riehl, a grand feast, and heartily enjoyed by all. Dancing was kept up until the "sma' hours," when all dispersed highly pleased. The following characters were represented at the masquerade by Bloomsburg people. Sailor Girl, Miss Rebecca Barton-Knight, M. Michell; Folly, Miss Laura Rupert; Autumn, Miss Alza Sterner; Sailor, Frank M. Maloy; Old Uncle Sam, Geo. Laycock; Spanish Princess, Mrs. Dr. Rabb; Prince Carnival, W. P. Blackwell; Innocence, Will Sloan.

$100.000.

On Wednesday March 20 1878 at 12 o'clock m. the Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railroad was sold by Wm. I. Greenough the Trustee, under the first mortgage, by virtue of proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county in Equity, for foreclosure; and was bought by Isaac Eyer for the Bond Holders, at the sum of four hundred thousand dollars. The sale was confirmed by the Court, and deed ordered to be made in pursuance thereof.

At two o'clock p. m. of the same day the sheriff sold the lands of the same company consisting of about 1600 acres on a judgment obtained against the company, for the sum of $250. The lands so sold had been previously sold by the Trustee. And at the same time the railroad franchises &c., were sold by the Sheriff on Sundry Writs of Fieri Facias issued on claims for right of way, for the sum of $110. The property was purchased by Isaac Eyer, for the Bond Holders.

The road has been somewhat prolific of litigation, but the end has now been reached, and peace reigns along the borders of Scotch Run, over the valleys of the Catawissa and down the winding Susquehanna.

SELLING LIQUOR ON ELECTION DAY.

In an opinion recently delivered by Judge Ross at Norristown, in a case of prosecution for selling liquor on election day, his Honor adhered to his previous ruling that the sale of liquor on election day is illegal, whether sold before or after the closing of the polls. A day in law is twenty-four hours, and no regard is had for a fraction of a day. It was contended that the defendant was ignorant of the law, but the Court said such ignorance excused no one. —*Chronicle.*

Judge Ross is certainly mistaken. The Act of Assembly reads as follows:

It shall not be lawful for any person or persons keeping a public-house or drinking place, either licensed or unlicensed to sell spirituous or malt liquors as a drink, to sell, furnish or give away, to be used as a drink, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or any other intoxicating beverage, on any part of any day set apart, or to be set apart for any general or special election, by the citizens in any election district or division within this commonwealth, where an election is in progress, during the hours when, by law, in said district, the election polls are required to be kept open.

When the original bill was framed it excluded the sale of liquors &c., on election day. It was amended in the Senate, on Mr. Buckalew's motion we think so as to confine its operation to the time when the polls were open. Such was the intention of the Legislature, and such has been the general construction of the act.

Necks and Arms of Snowy Whiteness, forms fair as the lilly, are the pleasing endowments conferred by Glen's Sulphur Soap. A healthful substitute for the poisonous cosmetic formerly in vogue.

The tints produced by Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye are like those of Nature.

March 22, 4w.

The supreme Court has decided that Col. Barber, republican, is entitled to the office of prothonotary of Luzerne county. His right had been contested by Dr. Trimmer.

On Monday the Court read opinions in the cases of the "Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association" against James R. Rice and Charles Bachman; the same against S. A. Potter and against Potter and Waller; and the Danville M. S. F. & L. Association against Joseph Henrie; in which the following questions that have lately been raised were decided.

The charters of said Associations are under the act of 1859.

That premiums bid and the interest thereon are not usurious. That the cases cited by the defendant's counsel in which a contrary doctrine is held all relate to charters granted before the act of 1859, or not under it, and also to unincorporated societies and are therefore wholly inapplicable.

That fines for the non payment of dues and interest are not usurious when not unreasonable and are authorized by the by-laws. That the fines under the by-laws of said associations can be continued only six months after failure to pay, as they would be unreasonable if continued for a longer period.

That it is no objection to the right of the association to enforce its contract with the defendant because he purchased stock and became a member on purpose to borrow money. Every one who becomes a member knows that he must at some time become a borrower, and the largest proportion no doubt became members for that very purpose and there is nothing in the act or in any rule or policy of law to prevent them from doing so. The object of the act of 1859 was to enable persons to make payments in monthly sums and to borrow when their necessities require. But the contract is not usurious if the borrower appropriates the money to other purposes than erecting buildings or to purchase of real estate.

The opinions filed are lengthy in which various other questions are discussed and decided which are of interest mainly to lawyers and not to the public.

FOWL POETRY.

EDITORS OF THE COLUMBIAN:

On Friday night, the 22d of February, some one broke into my stable at Lightstreet and stole my big white turkey gobbler and left a poker used to pry open the door behind, on which the following lines occurred to me:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

All persons by whatever names
Who have demands or legal claims,
Will please present them by daylight,
And not like prowing thieves at night,
The time and place where they may call,
If they wish to find me there at all.
To keep accounts correct and straight,
I pay in cash and not in trade.
It don't require those midnight prowls,
To get your pay in turkey fowls.
I pay my debts in broad daylight,
Not prowling about after night.
Therefore, take notice, one and all,
If after this at night you call,
With promptness you may likely be,
Paid off in leaden currency,
And my swift messenger may meet
The thief that prowls in Lightstreet,
And all I ask in earnest prayer,
Is if I hit I may hit fair
The thief who steals a turkey at night
Would rob a Priest in broad daylight,
If he had courage to be seen,
But turkey thieves are much too mean
To show themselves in open day,
But watch their chance for midnight prey,
And when their honest neighbors sleep,
Into their sheds and stables creep,
And carry off what they can find,
And leave their iron bar behind.
That's on the door which they did break
Into the place the fowls to take,
Such mean and low life rascals can
Not claim the right or name of man,
They're far too mean to claim a place
As men amongst the human race,
And I would think it quite uncivil,
To class them even with the Devil.
It would give old Lucifer much grief,
To offer him a turkey thief.
A turkey thief is far too mean,
In old Nick's presence to be seen
For the Devil never stooped so low,
As with a turkey thief to go
And rob a turkey roost at night
And here the Devil must be right,
Because he could have no control
O'er turkey thieves; they have no soul.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Case vs. Doty. This was an action brought for wages alleged to be due plaintiff for work done in the survey of Hunlock Creek and Muncy Railroad. Jury found a verdict for plaintiff for the sum of $52.45.

The eating house license of Josiah Michael, of Catawissa, transferred to Harvey Brumbach.

Reuben Kisner vs. Miller & Seybert. This was an action to recover for grain sold to defendants. Jury find for plaintiff in the sum of $136.

Jacob Evans, ex. vs. Geddis, et. al. The case was withdrawn from the jury.

Samuel Giger vs. Francis Evans. An action brought to recover road damages paid to defendant for opening a road through lands sold by Mr. Evans to Mr. Giger. Jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $79.30.

Edward Gerity vs. Conyngham twp. Action brought to recover wages claimed to be due as supervisor. Jury returned a verdict for defendant.

D. J. Waller vs. Weaver's, ex. Jury returned a verdict for plaintiff.

Bloomsburg Lumber Co. vs. Morris & Sterner. The action was brought to recover for lumber furnished in building the Morris house on Market and Fifth streets. Jury find a verdict for plaintiff for sum of $343.62. A rule was granted to show cause why a new trial should not be granted.

Wm. Linvill vs. U. H. Ent administrator of Peter Ent, deceased. Plaintiff takes a non suit.

SECOND WEEK.

Krebs vs. Mosteller. Verdict for plaintiff for the sum of $81.95.

Lewis Mochenberg vs. Andrew Boyer. Verdict for the defendant.

C. W. Thompson vs. B. Stohner. This was an action to recover the value of a slate mantle sold by an employee of plaintiff to defendant. Jury returned a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $53.75.

Wm. Snyders' Exr's. vs. Valentine Bidleman. This was a suit in ejectment for the recovery of two lots in Bloomsburg. Jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for the land in question.

U. S. Fanning Mill Co. vs. Franklin Yocum; jury fined a verdict for the defendant.

Matthias Shaffer vs. John McDowell's Executor; on trial.

The April number of the *Eclectic Magazine* is remarkable, both for the high average excellence of its contents and for the number of special papers which separately challenge attention. There are no less than sixteen articles, besides the four editorial departments; and every taste will find something to gratify it. "The march of an English generation through Life" is a highly interesting and profoundly suggestive *resume* of English vital statistics; "The New Star which Faded into Star-Mist" is one of Mr. Proctor's always instructive studies in popular astronomy; and Prof. Goldwin Smith's papers on "The Proposed Substitutes for Religion" deals with a subject of inexhaustible interest. Apropos of the war, there are two notably good descriptive papers—one entitled "Over the Balkans with General Gourko," and the other "Constantinople," by James Bryce. The latter has already become famous in England. Other noteworthy articles are, the beginning of a series by Taine on "France before the outbreak of the Revolution;" a timely biographical sketch of "Count Cavour;" "Professor Huxley on the Degeneracy of Modern Opinion;" "Keats' Love Letters;" and a thrilling narrative of "A Ride for Life." A sketch (with steel portrait) of Professor Marsh; three or four poems; additional chapters of Mr. Black's story, "Macleod Dare;" and well-filled editorial departments complete a number of exceptional variety and interest. Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond street, New York. $5 per year; single copies 45 cents. Trial subscription for three months, $1.

Priceless Discovery.

A Sure Cure for Piles.

A sure cure for the blind, bleeding, itching and ulcerated piles has been discovered by Dr. William, an Indian remedy called DR. WILLIAM'S Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst old chronic cases of twenty-five and thirty years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and electuaries do more harm than good. William's Ointment supports the tumors, allays the intense itching particularly at night after getting warm in bed, acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles and nothing else. Thousands of cured patients attest its virtues and physicians of all schools promote it the greatest contribution to medicine of the age. It matters not how long or severely you have been suffering, you can be cured.

Mr. Joseph M. Ryder, Cleveland, Ohio, writes: I suffered for years with Itching and Ulcerated Piles, tried remedy after remedy advertised, and consulted physicians in Philadelphia, Louisville, Cincinnati, and this city; and spent hundreds of dollars, but found no relief until I obtained a box of Dr. William's Indian Ointment some four months ago, and it has cured me completely. I had a part of the box left which I gave to a friend of mine who had doctored with many physicians, and as a last resort went to the noted Hot Springs, Arkansas, for treatment. He informs me that the Indian ointment has also cured him of the piles. It is certainly a wonderful discovery, and should be used by the many thousands who are now suffering with that dread disease.

$10,000 Reward will be paid for a more certain remedy. Sold by all Druggists. DR. G. W. FRAZIER, sole proprietor, Cleveland O.

DON'T NEGLECT A COUGH

or Cold, when 25 cents will buy a bottle of Dr. Frazier's Cough Syrup at any drug store. It has wrought a complete change in the Cough Medicines, is pleasant as honey and always cures.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

If Dr. Frazier's Cough Syrup used in connection with Dr. Frazier's Root Bitters WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.

Standard Steam Laundry, Cleveland, O, Oct. 30, '76.

DR. FRAZIER, Dear Sir: I feel it a duty I owe to suffering humanity to write you. For some time I was sorely afflicted with a cough, raising bad stuff, with every symptom of being a confirmed consumptive. I tried different medicines and cures without finding relief. I also consulted three of our most prominent Cleveland physicians, the last one of which pronounce my case serious, and informed me that I could not live more than a few months. About this time, hearing of your wonderful success, I commenced taking your Syrup in connection with your Root Bitters, and was at once benefitted, and after using the medicine some two months I find myself entirely cured. TORRENCE BUNN.

Mr. Bunn again writes, under date of August 4, 1877,—DR. FRAZIER, Dear Sir: I can endorse your medicines more strongly than ever from the fact that it is now nearly one year since I was cured. My lungs are to-day strong and sound, having no return of the disease.

The above Medicines speak for themselves. DR. G. W. FRAZIER, proprietor Cleveland, O.

For Sale by all Druggists.

Dec. 14, 1877-1y

A GENTLE HINT.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Hemorrhage, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10c; regular size, 75c.

April 27, 77-1y jl

Business Notices

Spring Styles! Spring Styles!

Just received, the largest stock of cloths and casimeres of the latest style and at the lowest price—to be sold by the yard with trimmings for coat pants or vest. If youwant them made at home buy the goods and have them cut at David Lowenberg's,

Call at McKinneys for Shoes.

50 cents and $1.00 Corsets. Extra at I. W. Hartman's.

Marr is now now receiving subscribers for Butterick & Co's Fashion Book for 1878.

Lutz & Sloan have received their Spring Stock of Mme. Demorest's Patterns. Catalogues free at their store or sent by mail to all applicants.

For cheap nice casimeres for boys wear sold by the yard at David Lowenberg's.

American Watches in heavy coin silver cases warranted for two years for twenty dollars at L. Bernhard's popular jewelry store. feb. 22 tf

P. S. Bates, jeweller and watchmaker makes a specialty of repairing. All work done by him is sure to give perfect satisfaction.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

The large stock of Clocks, Watches and silverware received by P. S. Bates only a month or two ago is being very rapidly reduced by his extensive sales at the lowest possible prices.

Pleasant as honey, the old folks like it the young people like it and the babies cry for it—we mean Dr. Frazier's Cough Syrup. tf

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

Ladies call at Marr's and get E. Butterick & Co's Spring Catalogue for 1878.

Good suitings at 25 cents for boys at I. W. Hartman's.

New and Beautiful Spring Styles.

Hats for the Million. Just received a full line of Hats in all the newest shades in stiff and soft felt for Men, Youths, Boys and children, cheaper than ever at David Lowenberg's.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

Many consumptives are now using Dr. Frazier's Root Bitters and Cough Syrup with remarkable success. tf

New stock of Prints, Muslins and other goods at Lutz & Sloan's. Full stock of New Dress Goods in about two weeks.

David Lowenberg is now prepared to give his customers the full benefit of the reduction in all kinds of clothing. Spring suits made up at greatly reduced prices. Call and examine the latest styles.

If you have a watch, clock, or any kind of jewelry or silverware to repair, take it to P. S. Bates who always gives perfect satisfaction.

I. W. Hartman is offering a case of Best Calico at 5 cents in remnants and short lengths.

All the best dressmakers use E. Butterick & Co's Patterns. Sold by C. C. Marr.

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Since the discovery of Dr. William's Indian Ointment there is certainly no excuse for any one to suffer with the Piles. See advertisement. tf

A lot with good house, barn and outbuildings for rent in Bloomsburg. Apply to Wm. Krickbaum. mar 8-3w*

Admission free at McKinney's.

For a Spring suit made up in city style go to David Lowenberg's.

Marriages.

EVES—HEACOCK.—At the home of the bride in East Millville on the 14th inst., by Rev. H. S. Mendenhall, Mr. Dilwyn P. Eves to Miss Emma Heacock both of Millville.

ROBBINS—HARTMAN.—On the 14th inst., at his residence, by Rev. E. Fullmer, Mr. William P. Robbins and Miss Mary A. Hartman, all of Jackson township, Columbia county, Pa.

Deaths.

ASH.—On the 16th inst., Mr. Daniel Ash.

EVELAND.—Suddenly, on the 9th inst., at Asbury Mr. John Eveland, aged 76 years and 21 days.

HAGENBUCH.—In Orange township on the 15th inst., Mrs. Saloma Hagenbuch, aged 76 years.

Gold.	Mines and Lands.	Coal.
GOLD	MINES AND LANDS.	COAL
SILVER	SOLD	OIL
LEAD	COMPANIES ORGANIZED,	STONE
IRON	MINING AGENCY,	COPPER
MARBLE	208 S. SEVENTH STREET,	LIME
COAL	PHILADELPHIA.	MICA
MARL	A. H. WYMAN & CO.	GYPSUM

PUBLIC SALE HAND BILLS
Printed at this Office
ON SHORTEST NOTICE AND AT MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

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If Dr. Frazier's Cough Syrup used in connection with Dr. Frazier's Root Bitters WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.

Standard Steam Laundry, Cleveland, O, Oct. 30, '76.

DR. FRAZIER, Dear Sir: I feel it a duty I owe to suffering humanity to write you. For some time I was sorely afflicted with a cough, raising bad stuff, with every symptom of being a confirmed consumptive. I tried different medicines and cures without finding relief. I also consulted three of our most prominent Cleveland physicians, the last one of which pronounce my case serious, and informed me that I could not live more than a few months. About this time, hearing of your wonderful success, I commenced taking your Syrup in connection with your Root Bitters, and was at once benefitted, and after using the medicine some two months I find myself entirely cured. TORRENCE BUNN.

Mr. Bunn again writes, under date of August 4, 1877,—DR. FRAZIER, Dear Sir: I can endorse your medicines more strongly than ever from the fact that it is now nearly one year since I was cured. My lungs are to-day strong and sound, having no return of the disease.

The above Medicines speak for themselves. DR. G. W. FRAZIER, proprietor Cleveland, O.

For Sale by all Druggists.

Dec. 14, 1877-1y

A New Departure

From the Manufacturer to the Consumer.

For CASH we will sell to the CONSUMER in Such Quantities as he may Need at MANUFACTURER'S PRICES and thus save a

MIDDLE PROFIT

to the Consumer.

Before purchasing elsewhere send for our prices of STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD,

MONTOUR SLATE PAINTS,
MONTOUR METALLIC WHITE,
MONTOUR METALLIC BROWN,

PURE LINSEED OIL

BEST JAPAN DRYER.

Best Paint Brushes,

VARNISH, ALL KINDS,
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE,

LINSEED OIL PUTTY.

Sample cards and price list furnished without charge.

Orders and inquiries by mail will receive prompt attention.

HENRY S. REAY,
RUPERT, PA.

May 5, 76-1y.

THOMAS B. HARTMAN. ALBERT HARTMAN.

HARTMAN BROS.,

DEALERS IN

TEAS, CANNED FRUIT,

CIGARS,

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SNUFF,

CONFECTIONERY.

Spices of all kinds, Glass & Queensw

FINE GROCERIES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

AND GENERAL LINE OF

Family Provisions

Russell's Old Stand,

RUPERT BLOCK,

4th door below Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Goods delivered to all parts of the town

April 27, 77-tf

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,

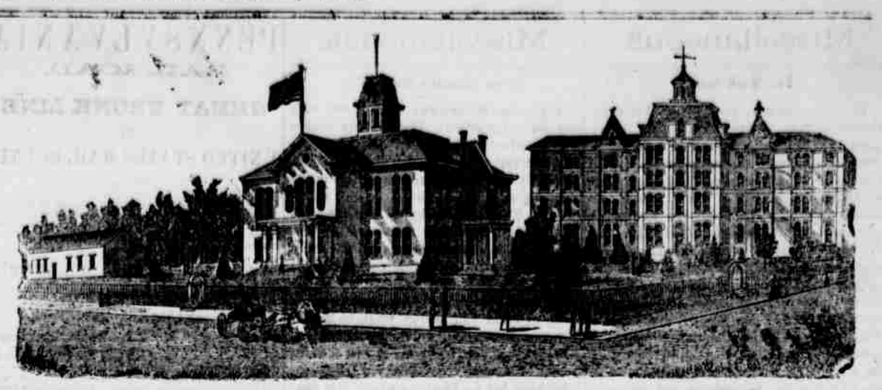
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Bloomsburg, Oct. 7, 1875.

BLANK NOTES, with or without a Mortgage for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.

Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.

Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.

Courses of study prescribed by the State:

I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV, Classical.

Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.

The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other courses receive Normal Certificates their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.

The course of study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as Students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.

Sept. 8, '76.

In the matter of the Estate of Margaret Fortner a lunatic.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county.

Seal

Citation to show cause

Miscellaneous.

Too Much Stock.

The most common error of the American farmer is that of overstocking. In many cases a similar evil is noticeable in too large areas of land under the same owner, but we doubt whether this is as productive a source of loss as overstocking. In all cases, no matter what may the object in feeding, it requires a certain amount of food to keep up the natural warmth of the animal and replace the wastes of the system. It is the surplus beyond this amount which is available for flesh, milk or labor. It requires a certain amount of nourishment to produce a pound of flesh, fat or milk, or to support the system during a given amount of labor. If on a given amount of food a gain of one pound a day can be made, it will certainly be more economical to increase the food for each animal than to increase the number of animals. Many of our dairymen, we think, fail to appreciate the fact that it is this surplus which tells on the pail and not the total amount fed, and we know of many dairies whose owners would obtain more milk or butter by disposing of one-fourth of their cows, and proportionately increase the feed of the remainder. The *New England Homestead* puts the idea in the following form: "If a merchant were to set up half a dozen stoves in his store and attempt to keep a little fire in each and all of them, burning only fuel enough to keep up two good fires, every one would unhesitatingly pronounce it remarkably foolish. The farmer in attempting to keep more cattle than he has hay and grain to feed is doing the same thing. The cow is really a machine for making hay and meal into milk and flesh. Just as the stove receives the wood and imparts heat, the cow receives food and imparts milk and beef. As the stove can throw out no heat without fuel, so the cow can return nothing without food. If a man had only two cords of wood there would be no propriety in his obtaining three stoves, and attempting to keep a fire in each and all of them all winter with such an insignificant quantity of wood. The same principle applies to keeping cattle. If a man has only hay enough to keep six animals well it is extremely foolish for him to try to keep eight."

Stanley.

When he arrived in America, after his splendid feat,—than which none more heroic and daring has been performed during this century, except a later one by himself,—he was received with a small burst of enthusiasm, which soon died out, when it was found that he could not lecture, and would not be lionized. Nothing was forgiven to him on account of strangeness to society, and the social cold shoulder was turned toward him by all those who could neither tell a hero when they saw him, nor hold him at his superlative value when they had him in their hands.

Stanley lived in New York for some time, his social relations limited to a few congenial men and women, who reverenced his manhood, and believed in him. Then he went away, and, at last, we heard of him engaged in organizing a force to march across Africa. When he received the dispatch which summoned him to this task, it threw him into a violent fever. He knew what the undertaking was. No one else did; and for more than three years he has been engaged in the gigantic task of managing hundreds of wild men, in the midst of thousands of wilder men, in a passage through a wilderness thousands of miles in extent. He has had to pierce forests, thread rivers, cross lakes, tread morasses, and fight wild beasts and savage men by day and night. His one will has directed and controlled everything. The strain upon him must have been terrible—three summers and three winters long. Can any one imagine his joy as he traced the Congo to the sea, and caught sight of the waves that connected him with his home?

We feel particularly interested in the hero, and shall be glad to see his face and take his hand once more. And if New York shall fail to take and hold him at his value this time, she will do herself foul dishonor. This man who has done so much to honor the American name, and so much to illustrate the higher traits and capacities of human nature, should have a befitting welcome on his arrival home. It should not be a fitful and quickly forgotten affair; but after such tempestuous tossings upon the sea of his great enterprise, he should find himself in smooth water. The heroes of few battle fields have been worthier of lasting admiration and homage than he is, who will come to us from his latest achievement in African discovery. Let us give him the freedom of our homes.—*Scribner for Feb.*

Horse Feed.

Every good groom knows that sound oats and beans in due proportion, regularly fed, and at least a year old, are the very best food for a galloping horse—the only food in which it is possible to get the very best condition out of a race horse or a hunter. It also has recently become known that horses do slow work and get fat, indeed too fat on maize—Indian corn which is frequently one-third cheaper than the best oats. In the East horses are fed on barley, and it is a popular idea with English officers who have lived in Persia and Syria that the change of food from barley to oats often when imported produces blindness in Arabian horses. Now, although no men understand better or so well how to get blood horses into galloping condition as English grooms, they do not and few of their masters do, know the reason why oats and beans are the best food for putting muscular flesh on a horse. The agricultural chemist steps in here, makes the matter very plain, and shows that if you want pace, Indian corn, although nominally cheaper is not cheaper at all. When we feed a bullock, a sheep or a pig for sale, after it has passed the store stage we want to make it fat as quickly and as cheaply as possible; but with a horse for work the object is to give him muscle—in common language, hard flesh. There are times when it is profitable to make a horse fat, as for instance, when he is going up for sale. For this purpose an addition of about a pound of oil cake to his ordinary food has a good effect. It is especially useful when a horse has been closely clipped or singed and in a low condition. It helps on the change to the new coat by making him fat. A horse in low condition changes his coat very slowly. When from any cause there is difficulty in getting a supply of the best oats, an excellent mixture may be made of crushed maize and beans, and the proportion of two-thirds of maize and one of beans, which exactly afford the flesh-forming and fat-forming food. Bran is regarded as a very valuable food in a stable for reducing the inflammatory effect of oats and beans. Made into mashes it has a cooling and laxative effect; but used in excess especially in a dry state, it is apt to form stony secretions in the bowels of the horse. Stones produced from the excessive use of bran, have been taken out horses after death weighing many pounds.

Miscellaneous.

Queen Victoria's Home Life.

Figaro has interviewed John Brown with the following effect: Her majesty leads a very regular life, I believe," I said. "Yes; it is generally the same day after day," was the reply. "She gets up about nine in the morning, and has breakfast in her apartments. Then she walks up and down the terrace until she comes indoors to sign her papers. The documents are all put ready for her to sign, with the corner turned down where she is to write. But her Majesty, woman like, will insist upon reading most of them and seeing what is inside. However, she rarely makes an alteration. After this, which often takes two or three hours, she sees the Princess Beatrice (God bless her.) Then she will, if it is fine, take a walk in the grounds with the Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, when he or she will drive out and I have to attend her. Then she comes home, and one of the ladies reads to her until it is time to prepare for dinner. After dinner the ladies read to her again, and she looks over pictures and things and goes to bed very early." "The dinner is rather a stiff affair, I suppose?" I said, "Well, stiff is hardly the word," was the reply. "The guests assemble and dinner is generally announced before her Majesty enters the room. The Minister is waiting and the invited sit at the table, and here is a pause. When the queen enters everybody rises. Her Majesty makes a bow and sits down, and the guests resume their seats. The footmen serve the dishes in solemn silence and not a word is spoken. Her Majesty usually makes two or three remarks during the dinner, but no one speaks unless the Queen speaks to him, and the company is more like a Quakers' meeting than anything else. Before the desert her Majesty generally rises, bows and leaves the room, but the guests—ladies and all—remain. The Princess Beatrice generally leaves with her mother. Then the conversation becomes more general after her Majesty has left, and at the end of the dinner Lady Biddulph or Miss Cadagon or somebody rises, the ladies leave the room, the gentlemen remain standing. Then the gentlemen usually go to the smoking or billiard room and the ladies to the drawing room. Sometimes the Queen will go into the drawing room in the course of the evening, but not often. And the gentlemen are all in court dress, which are usually very tight fitting, so they can't enjoy their dinner very much. I don't envy them a bit."

Cleopatra's Needle in London.

The celebrated Egyptian obelisk which was presented to George IV., in 1820, by Mehemet Ali, has at last, after many vicissitudes, reached England, and reposes peacefully in its iron cylinder, in the East India Dock. Mr. Du Plat Taylor, the Secretary of the East and West India Dock Company authorized by Sir Walter Baynes, the Chairman, having offered a friendly shelter to the cylinder ship free from all charges.

The abandonment of the obelisk ship Cleopatra, in the Bay of Biscay by the steamship Olga, after losing a boat's crew of six men in an ineffectual attempt to take off Cleopatra's crew, took place on October 15. The Cleopatra was found the following day by an outward bound steamer, the Fitzmaurice, and taken into Ferrol on October 18. Here she remained until the morning of Tuesday, the 15th inst., the last three weeks of the stay being occupied with refitting and adjusting ballast, under the supervision of her original commander. The ballast consisting of railway iron, was secured by being built down into the ship, so as to form an integral part of the structure. A new mast and sails were provided, but the water-tight compartments were found to be perfectly secure, and on arriving at Gravesend the captain remarked that there was "not enough water shipped to fill a wine glass."

Leaving Ferrol at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 15th in tow of the Angelia, an excellent run was made, the Needles being passed at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and Dungeness at about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning. The two vessels arrived without accident or incident at the Chapman Light by 10 o'clock at night, where the tugboat anchored the Cleopatra hanging astern by the tow rope. There was a steady breeze all night, and yesterday morning a start was made for Gravesend, the latter place being reached shortly before 11 o'clock. Here Mr. and Mrs. Dixon went on board and congratulated the Captains of the two vessels upon their safe arrival. The Custom House officers next boarded and proceeded to clear the vessels, which being completed, the anchor of the Angelia was raised, and the Cleopatra cast off from the buoy to which she had been moored precisely at 12:50.

The news having spread that the obelisk was coming up the river, at nearly every wharf and pier crowds were gathered, who enthusiastically cheered as the ships passed. The various training ships exchanged the compliment of dipping their flags, the boys of the Chinchester manning yards.

Some time had to elapse before the obelisk could be placed in the East India Dock, as a large outward-bound steamer was being towed through the dock gates, but the road once clear she was brought around by the tug, and a hawser being passed ashore, no time was lost in berthing her in one of the inner basins. A goodly gathering of friends of Mr. Dixon was assembled on the pier, and on that gentleman landing, he was overwhelmed with congratulations.

The peculiar construction of the Cleopatra cylinder, which is about ninety-two feet in length and sixteen feet in diameter, makes it appear smaller than it really is, especially as it is more than two-thirds submerged. In appearance it resembles a huge Cornish boiler, with small deck house and mast.—*London Standard.*

A Kentucky youth sent to New York for some visiting cards, and some of a transparent kind were sent him which, when held up to the light revealed the outlines of a donkey. Unaware of this peculiarity the young man gave his sweetheart one, and was astonished to hear her say that she did not want his photograph.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless. Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Jaundice, Nausea, and all Billious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, M.D." If your druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Keller & Co., 16 N. 8th st., Phila. jan. 4, '78-1y nr

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

The attention of the traveling public is respectfully invited to some of the merits of this great highway, in the confident assertion and belief that no other line can offer equal inducements as a route of through travel. In

Construction and Equipment

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

stands confessedly at the head of American railways. The track is double the entire length of the line, of steel rails laid on heavy oak ties, which are embedded in a foundation of rock ballast eighteen inches in depth. All bridges are of iron or stone, and built upon the most approved plans. Its passenger cars, while eminently safe and substantial, are at the same time models of comfort and elegance.

THE SAFETY APPLIANCES

in use on this line well illustrate the far-seeing and liberal policy of its management, in accordance with which the utility only of an improvement and not its cost has been the question of consideration. Among many may be noticed

THE BLOCK SYSTEM OF SAFETY SIGNALS, JANNEY COUPLER, BUFFER and PLATFORM, THE WHARTON PATENT SWITCH, AND THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR-BRAKE,

forming in conjunction with a perfect double track and road-bed a combination of safeguards against accidents which have rendered them practically impossible.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all Express Trains

From New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington,

To Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis,

WITHOUT CHANGE,

and to all principal points in the far West and South with but one change of cars. Connections are made in Union Depots, and are assured to all important points.

THE SCENERY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE

is admitted to be unsurpassed in the world for grandeur, beauty and variety. Superior refreshment facilities are provided. Employees are courteous and attentive, and it is an inevitable result that a trip by the Pennsylvania Railroad must form

A Pleasing and Memorable Experience.

Tickets for sale at the lowest rates at the Ticket Offices of the Company in all important cities and towns.

FRANK THOMPSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. K. SHOEMAKER, Pass. Agent Middle Dist., 13 North Third Street, Harrisburg, P. feb 1, '78-1y

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF *Glenn's Sulphur Soap*, which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE," Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.

December 14, 1877-1y

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KEEP IN THE RIGHT LATITUDE

Call on or address the undersigned for full information.

N. S. ENGLE, Agt., Sunbury, Pa. feb. 8, '78-3m

A PHYSIOLOGICAL View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading of 250 pages, price $1.00.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all Diseases of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Sexual Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price $1.00.

A POPULAR LECTURE on the above Diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit &c., price 25cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for $2.25. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 19 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo. aug. 17, '77-1y R & C

THIS PAPER IS KEPT ON FILE AT THE OFFICE OF, N. W. AYER & SON ADVERTISING AGENTS, 733 SANSOM ST., PHILADELPHIA, Who are our authorized agents, and will receive Advertisements at our LOWEST CASH RATES.

DR. PIERCE'S STANDARD REMEDIES

Are not advertised as "cure alls," but are specifics in the diseases for which they are recommended.

NATURAL SELECTION.

Investigators of natural science have demonstrated beyond controversy, that throughout the animal kingdom the "the survival of the fittest" is the only law that vouchsafes a thrift and perpetuity. Does not the same principle govern the commercial prosperity of man? An inferior cannot supersede a superior article. By reason of superior merit, Dr. Pierce's standard Medicines have outrivaled all others. Their sale in the United States alone exceeds one million dollars per annum, while the amount exported foots up to several hundred thousand more. No business could ever grow to such gigantic proportions and rest upon any other basis than that of merit.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Is Pleasant to Use.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Its Cures Extend Over a period of 20 Years.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Its Sale Constantly Increases.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remed Cures by its mild, Soothing effect

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh, or Ozœna.

AN OPEN LETTER. It Speaks for Itself.

ROCKPORT, MASS., April 2, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—Having read in your paper reports of the remarkable cures of Catarrh, I am induced to tell "what I know about Catarrh," and I fancy the "snuff" and "inhaling-tube" makers (more dollar grabbers) would be glad if they could emblazon a similar cure in the papers. For 26 years I suffered with catarrh. The nasal passages became completely closed. "Snuff," "dust," "ashes," "inhaling-tubes" and "sticks," wouldn't work, though at intervals I would sniff up the so-called catarrh snuff, until I became a valuable tester for such medicines. I gradually grew worse, and no one can know how much I suffered or what a miserable being I was. My head ached over my eyes, I was confined to my bed for many successive days, suffering the most intense pain, which at one time lasted continuously for 166 hours. All sense of smell and taste gone, sight and hearing impaired, body shrunken and weakened, nervous system shattered, constitution broken, and I was fast sinking and spitting up eighths of the time. I prayed for death to relieve me of my suffering. A favorable notice in your paper of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy induced me to purchase a package, and use it with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, which applies the remedy by hydrostatic pressure, the only way compatible with common sense. Well, Mr. Editor it did not cure me three-fourths of a second, nor in one hour or month, but in less than eight minutes I was relieved, and in three months entirely cured, and have remained so for over sixteen months. While using the Catarrh Remedy, I used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify my blood and strengthen my stomach. I also kept my liver active and bowels regular by the use of his Pleasant Purgative Pellets. If my experience will induce other sufferers to seek the same means of relief, this letter will have answered its purpose.

Yours truly, L. D. REMICK.

A CLOUD OF WITNESSES.

The following named parties are among the thousands who have been cured of Catarrh by the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy:

A. F. Downs, New Geneva, Pa.; D. J. Brown, St. Joseph, Mo.; E. C. Lewis, Rutland, Vt.; Levi Springer, Nettle Lake, Ohio; Chas. Norcross, North Litterfield, Me.; Milton Jones, Leroy, Ills.; N. Y.; J. E. Miller, Brider Station, Wyo.; J. C. Merriman, Logansport, Ind.; M. M. Yost, Logansport, Ind.; J. W. Bailey, Tremont, P.; H. B. Ayres, LaPorte, Ind.; Jessie M. Sears, Ft. Branch, Ind.; L. Williams, Canton, Mo.; W. A. Thayer, Oswego, Ill.; S. B. Nichols, Jr., Galveston, Texas; Jonas F. Reinert, Stoneville, Pa.; S.W. Lusk, McFarland, Wis.; Johnson Williams, Helmick, Ohio; M. A. Currey, Trenton, Tenn.; J. G. Joslin, Keene, N. H.; A. J. Casper, Table Rock, W. T.; Lewis Anders, Gaysport, Ohio; C. H. Chase, Elkhart, Ind.; Mrs. Henry Haight, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. E. M. Gallinger, Lawrenceville, N. Y.; Abraham Adel, Iowa; A. O. Smith, Newman, Ga.; Chas. Rice, Baltimore, Md.; Jesse M. Sears, Carlisle, Ind.; Isaiah B. Miller, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Mrs. Minnie Arnaise, 220 DeLancy street, New York; H. W. Hall, Hastings, Mich.; Wm. F. Marston, Lowell, Mass.; I. W. Roberts, Maricopa, Ariz.; Chas. S. Delaney, Harrisburg, Pa.; M. C. Cole, Lowell, Mass.; Mrs C. Spurtin, Camden, Ala.; Chas. F. Kaw, Fredericktown, Ohio; Mrs. Lucy Hunter, Farmington, Ill.; Capt. E. J. Spaulding, Camp Station, Nev.; T. W. Tread, Steamboat Rock, Iowa; Mrs. L. Waite, Shushan, N.Y.; J. M. Peck, Junction City, Mont.; Henry Ebe, Banta, Cal.; E. Cummings, Hanford, Ill.; S. E. Jones, Charleston Four Corners, N. Y.; Geo. F. Hall, Pueblo, Cal.; Wm. E. Bartrie, Sterling, Pa.; H. H. Ebon, 98 Penn street, Pittsburg, Pa.; F. R. Blackman, Samuel's Depot, Ky.; Henry Zobrist, Geneva, N. Y.; Miss Hattie Parrott, Montgomery, Ohio; L. Leubrook, Chatham, Ill.; S. McCoy, Nashport, Ohio; W. W. Warner, North Jackson, Mich.; Miss Mary A. Winne, Darien, Wis.; John Ziegler, Carlisle, Pa.; James Tomkins, St. Cloud, Minn.; Enoch Duerr, Fawnee City, Neb.; Joseph V. Miller, Xenia, Ohio; S. B. Nichols, Galvesion, Texas; H. L. Laird, Upper Alton, Ill; John Davis, Prescott, Ariz.; Mrs. Nancy Graham, Forest Cove, Oreg.

Golden Medical Discovery *Is Alterative, or Blood-cleansing.*

Golden Medical Discovery *Is Pectoral.*

Golden Medical Discovery *Is a Cholagogue, or Liver Stimulant.*

Golden Medical Discovery *Is Tonic.*

Golden Medical Discovery

By reason of its Alterative properties, cures Diseases of the Blood and Skin, as Scrofula or King's Evil; Tumors; Ulcers, or Old Sores; Blotches, Pimples; and Eruptions. By virtue of its Pectoral properties, it cures Bronchial, Throat, and Lung Affections; Incipient Consumption; Lingering Coughs; and Chronic Laryngitis. Its Cholagogue properties render it an unequaled remedy for Biliousness; Torpid Liver, or "Liver Complaint;" and its Tonic properties make it equally efficacious in curing Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, and Dyspepsia.

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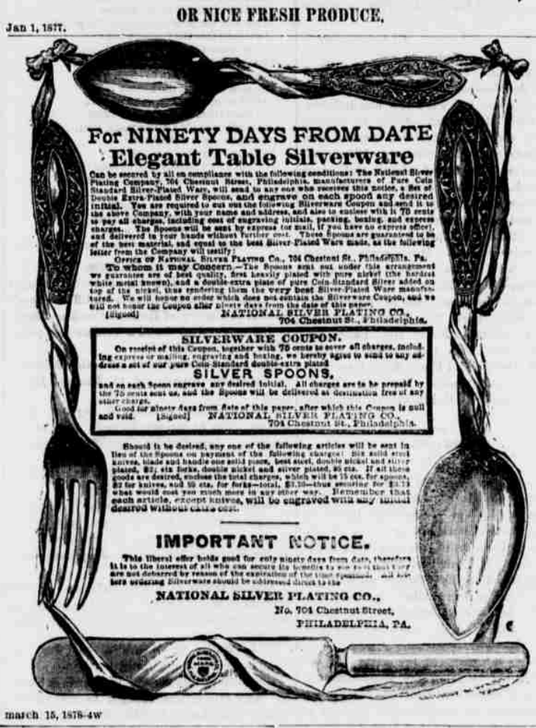

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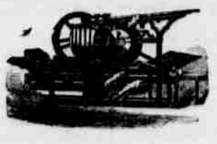

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